The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

COLORADO.

An Interesting Letter From Denver City.

Denver and the People of Colorado—The Present Political Situation of the Territory—Carpet-Bagging Conspirators Denounced—Sensational Story of Love and Attempted Murder and Suicide—The Three Card Monte Game, "Just For Fun, You Know"—A "Fifty-Niner" Victimized, Etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DENVER, Colorado, July 12, 1874.

Sitting here with the mercury up in the nineties, it seems like a hopeless task to attempt anything of an epistolary character, but a grateful remembrance of pleasant hours passed in the perusal of the GAZETTE, urges me to the endeavor to lay before the readers what, let us hope, will be at least a readable account of a few among the many notable incidents constantly occurring in this truly remarkable territory, young, and yet endowed with a vigor and vital energy seldom attained by any of her older rivals.

Denver and Her People.

It would be superfluous for me to describe Denver. Denver has been "done" in correspondence of every style, from the punning records of travel by Grace Greenwood, to the heavy volumes of government surveyors; from the thorough article of a trained correspondent, to the first flight of an ambitious scribbler. And still there is always something to write about; always something transpiring that is calculated to warm the blood and accelerate the pulse of the most cold-blooded of the fossils who vegetated east of the Mississippi. When it is remembered that four years ago the census taker gave the population of Denver as a trifle over four thousand souls, and that to-day there are, within the city limits, more than five times that number, it ceases to be wonderful that so much is found by news venders to retail to eastern journals. It is difficult, however, for the most elaborate description to give a correct idea of this thriving and live people. During my stay here I have traveled over a considerable portion of the territory, and while I have everywhere observed a difference in many respects from eastern habits, I have been forced to confess my inability to define that difference. While it is palpable to the most careless, it is positively indefinable. The most happy attempt at a definition that I have yet heard was that given by a lady friend from the "Hub," who said that the people here were exaggerated Yankees.

The Political Situation.

Just now, the topic of the most interest is the political situation. Until lately, the management of affairs was in the hands of the old residents—"59-ers,"—whose energy, bravery and intelligence built up not only Denver, but Colorado. These have been removed, and their places filled so far as the Government offices are concerned, by "carpet-baggers," having no interest in the territory, and actuated solely by the principle that prompts men to get what they can, and keep what they get. Some of these men certainly have reputations, but none of the best, the balance no reputation at all beyond the limits of their country districts, where perhaps they achieved temporary notoriety as ticket peddlers on election day, or wire-pullers in county conventions. Of course there is a certain class here who support this state of things, but the weight of respectability and character is on the other side. The result of my observations is that such men as Gov. Evans, Gov. Elbert, Hall, Byers and Thomas, are men of character, ability, and un impeached integrity, and so considered generally throughout the Territory, even by candid supporters of the Administration; and carrying with them as they do the confidence of the solid men, to whose efforts the prosperity of the Territory is in a large measure due, they will be sure to win, even if deprived of official countenance. Another result of my investigations is the confirmation of a suspicion which forced itself upon me, many months ago, viz: that the President has thrown himself into the schemes of the most disreputable of American politicians—men of the Butler and Cameron stripe, who have succeeded, it is true, but whose success has been achieved at the expense of what public men, of all others, should hold most dear,—their honor. It is not surprising, therefore, that the best men of Colorado should turn their backs upon an Administration that has proved false to its pledge that Territorial offices should be filled by Territorial residents, and lent itself to the schemes of men who know little or nothing of Colorado, and are actuated simply by the desire of controlling the entire country through an army of office-holding adherents.

Self-Constituted Party Leaders.

One of the newcomers is a certain "Major" Lander, who achieved notoriety as a defaulting postmaster at Salem, Mass., and was saved from a criminal prosecution by the efforts of Butler, to be sent here as chief clerk of the Denver postoffice. This individual, not yet a citizen of the Territory, has, with assibility of impudence rarely equaled, caused himself to be elected Secretary of a Republican Club composed of kindred spirits, and soon after called a meeting of the Club at Golden, to take into consideration the affairs of the party. The meeting came off last week and was held with closed doors, so that the party whose interests this solemn conclave was called to further remains in blissful ignorance as well as indifference concerning the disposition to be made of it by its self constituted guardians. Think of it! A club composed largely of men not yet citizens assuming to control the political destinies of a Commonwealth.

The *News* has taken a square stand against the President and the

Carpet-Bagging Conspirators,

notwithstanding the earnest desire of its opponents for peace, and "unity of the party," very consistently claiming that union with men of the class represented by its enemies would damage the party materially while as yet the party remains intact, and in opposition to the corrupt actions of the Administration. The *News* deserves credit for its stand, for if affiliation with corruption is necessary to secure party unity, better the party go. Of course, here, as in Pennsylvania, the cry of "party" is raised when one dares to judge actions by their merits, instead of by their effect on politics, but there still remains the question, which I have never yet heard answered satisfactorily by a corruptionist—What constitutes the party?

The *News* has a strong motive for the continuance of the war. "Charges have been freely made and denied by both sides, and while the *News* relieves its garge, it very rarely marks that to compromise now,—before the making of an investigation into the truth of these charges would be to confess their truth. In the meantime all the papers are full of it, and charges are met by counter-charges, *ad infinitum*.

A Sensational Story of Love and Attempted Murder and Suicide.

A highly sensational case of love, lust, *mania a potu*, and attempted murder and suicide, containing all the elements of a first class French novel, occurred here yesterday morning. Three or four days ago, a young man arrived here from the east, registering at one of the principal hotels as J. E. Emerson, of the Wheeler Expedition, which leaves here in a short time for the Colorado Cacon. To others he represented himself as a *Herald* correspondent, and still to others as a member of the Hayden Explorandum party. While personating a correspondent, he flourished a huge note book, apparently making therein copious notes of everything in general. Thursday he went to Boulder in a private conveyance, and after wandering about over the crags all day returned to Denver. Friday he was noticed to be in a state of semi-intoxication, and on Friday night about twelve o'clock went to a fashionable resort of the

Lovers of Ill felt Pleasure.

The fair denizens of the *maison de joie* had a'l retired, but his ring was answered by a young lady occupying the hall bedroom on the first floor. On being told whose house it was he responded, "This is the right place," and stepped in. In a few moments he retired with the lady. At six o'clock yesterday morning he awoke his companion, and asked her if she would take a drink. Receiving a negative reply, he took a copious draught, from a bottle in his possession, and returned to bed. Soon after he asked the girl to marry him. Regarding the request as a joke, she replied accordingly, when he took her in his arms, saying, "I love you, and

We'll Die Together."

At the same time plunging a knife into her body below the right breast, immediately afterward stabbing himself in three places. The unfortunate girl disengaged herself from his embrace, and managed to reach the second story, her screams causing the sudden *debut* of half a score of fair frail ones in elaborate undress, from whom proceeded a chorus of shrieks which effectually aroused the neighborhood. The girl refuses to say anything further than is recorded above, but

The Man's Story

Is romantic in the extreme. He says that the girl, whose name is Belle Gray, was his *fiancee* while both lived in Springfield, O. Some months since he had occasion to go to New York, and on returning found that his betrothed had gone to St. Louis. From that time he had not seen her until two or three evenings before the tragedy, when he had met her at the establishment referred to. The fall of his angel had so preyed on his mind that he determined to destroy himself and take her with him to that borne, etc. The story is faulty in many respects, notably in that although there was a bright light in the hall when he was admitted, he did not recognize her. The girl's actions, however, seem to favor the idea that there has been at least an intimacy between the pair heretofore, as she becomes very much excited if anything is said concerning the alleged engagement. The general impression, however, is that he was so

Crazed With Drink

As to be incapable of using his judgment. He has, since his arrival here, attempted to pass a forged check, which certainly could not have been the result of a diseased imagination. His trip to Boulder appears to have been made with the intention of throwing himself over a precipice, as a telegram found in his pocket address ed to G. S. Atkinson, of Cadiz, Ohio, concludes with a request to bury him in the hills of Colorado. Probably not finding a soft spot at the bottom of a crag he determined to use the knife. It has transpired that his name is really W. S. Atkinson, and that his home is in Cadiz. Both parties are considered dangerously wounded, and it is feared the woman will die.

That Same Little Game.

Parties coming West are just now subject to the annoyance of being invited to join a little game,—"just for fun, you know,"—by the gamblers who infest the train, notably between Omaha and Cheyenne. It is strange but true that the parties most frequently "roped in" are not "green ones" from the east, but "59-ers," who rejoice in the fact that they have had their "eye-teeth cut."

How it is Played.

A drunken, reeling, ragged fellow staggers into the car, apparently hardly able to maintain his footing. Throwing himself into a seat, he soon seems heavily. As the train stops at the next station he awakens, and, fumbling in his pockets, produces a greasy pack of cards, and commences shuffling them in an awkward manner. By this time a stranger appears upon the scene, arrayed in a sporting duster, and carrying a silver-clasped satchel. He saunters leisurely down the aisle to a seat in the vicinity of the first comer. Soon the latter begins to move three cards over and under each other in a peculiar manner, and, leaning over, touches the elegant stranger, with the remark, "Shay, ole man, kin ye find the ashe o' hearteh in these yere kards?" A supercilious glance rewards his temerity, and he continues his shuffling, muttering something about people who put on airs. The stranger watches him for a time under his brows, and finally, as if incapable of further resistance, asks what is the game. The card thrower shows him the ace, and challenges him to find it. A few bungling passes, and the stranger wins. The money is paid amid loud anathemas on the part of the manipulator against his awkwardness. This attracts the attention of gentlemanly, and the next time there are three or four lookers-on. The stranger wins again and again. "Fifty-niner" could have told the card at any time. The elegant stranger assents, with a knowing wink, and, muttering something to the effect that he has enough of the poor devil's money, goes into another car, disregarding the request of the "poor devil" to give him his revenge. The passes continue.

"Fifty-Niner" Becomes Excited,

and expresses the opinion that he can pick out the ace. A knowing one cautions him but is effectually snubbed with the remark that he has not been on the plains fourteen years for nothing. The dealer bets a hundred that he can't pick it out. "Fifty-niner" keeps his eye on the fly speck, coolly deposits a hundred, and turns up—a ten spot, returning to his seat a poorer but a wiser man. The elegant stranger and the drunken player get off at the next station. It is said that "Canada Bill," a notorious gambler and desperado, offered the company a large sum of money for the privilege of playing in the sleeping coaches.

Wheeler and Hayden Explorations.

The Wheeler Exploration party will leave here for the Colorado Canon, and the Hayden party for the Yellowstone, some time during this month. D.

BLOODY TRAGEDY AT SLATINGTON.

A Quarryman Attempts to Kill His Wife and Himself—Jealousy the Cause.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Stroudsburg, Pa., July 20, says:—A gentleman who arrived in this place last night from Slatington, Lehigh county, brings the particulars of a most horrible domestic tragedy. Slatington is in the heart of the celebrated quarrying region of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of men find employment there, many of them from the stone quarries in Wales. Among these was one named John Jones. He went to Slatington in 1870, and entered the quarries. Not long afterward he married a young girl whose acquaintance he made at the hotel where he boarded, she being employed there as a dining room girl. Not long after they were married Jones became desperately jealous of his pretty wife, and thenceforth all

DOMESTIC PEACE FLED THEIR PATH.

They parted from each other three times, but each time a reconciliation was effected. Less than a month ago they had a fearful quarrel, arising, it is said, from Mrs. Jones passing a few words with a young man to whom she was engaged before her acquaintance with Jones. Her husband left her and went to the coal regions. His wife remained at home in Slatington. Last Saturday Jones appeared suddenly in the place. He wore a sullen, moody air, and visited very few of his old resorts. He exhibited to an intimate friend, however, a letter which he said he had received a few days before from Slatington. It pretended to give information of the fact that Mrs. Jones was preparing to sell the furniture, &c., belonging to them, and then intending to elope with a former lover. The letter was not signed, but Jones professed to believe its contents, although ridiculed by his friends. He said he intended to put a stop to the affair. Whether he was meditating then the deed he subsequently committed is not known.

THE TRAGEDY.

About nine o'clock Saturday night Jones went home. He proceeded to his wife's room. The next heard was a shrill cry of "murder" issuing from the room but a few minutes after Jones entered. The cry was heard by passers by, and several rushed in. Bursting into the room a shocking sight was presented. Mrs. Jones lay on the floor near the door with her throat cut, the blood flowing from the wounds in streams. The bed, on which were evidences of a struggle, was also red with blood stains. Near the window, a few feet from his wife, lay Jones, on his back, groaning. The handle of a large butcher knife protruded from his stomach, the blade being buried out of sight. His opened his eyes when approached and said,

"I DONE IT."

When the knife was drawn out of his body, he attempted to slash it, crying, 'Let me finish it!" The two were laid on a bed and a physician summoned. He came in due time and succeeded in restoring Mrs. Jones to consciousness. It was found that her windpipe was not severed but that several important arteries were cut. No hopes were entertained at last accounts of her recovery.

MRS. JONES' STATEMENT.

She made a statement giving the particulars of the tragedy. She said that she was awakened about nine o'clock by some one, whom she discovered to be her husband. He opened the fire-place of infidelity and a quarrel arose, during which he drew a large carving knife. Mrs. Jones attempted to escape from the room, but he seized her by the hair, pulled her down on the bed, and then drew the knife across her throat. Before she fully realized her condition Jones plunged the knife into his stomach and ran across the room and struck the handle against the wall, driving the blade in to the handle. She hallooed "Murder," and ran toward the door, after which she lost all consciousness.

THE MURDERERS' WOUNDS.

An examination of Jones' wounds proved that there are nine chances in ten of their proving fatal. The blade passed through the bowels and came out at the back near the root of the spine.

POPULAR FEELING

Great excitement prevails in Slatington over the tragedy. A two-year-old child belonging to the victims is being cared for by a relative of Mrs Jones. The story of the intended elopement, as mentioned in the letter Jones claimed to have received, is without foundation, and the letter itself is believed to be an invention.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Letter from a Lady Correspondent —Masqueraders and Yachting— Pleasure on Spooney Creek — A Secluded Retreat for the Sentimental.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE,
MAYVILLE, July 20, 1874.

You will no doubt be surprised to receive a note from me at Chautauqua, or Mayville, where we (a party of Pittsburghers), are stopping for a short time, but I want to tell you how charming and healthful the place is. The air so bracing and invigorating, the rowing so fine, and the drives so beautiful.

Mr. F.'s our landlord, is ready for any emergency, and we have only to suggest a hop, masquerade, or bathing party—when every facility is in. In a few moments he retired with the lady. At six o'clock yesterday morning he awoke his companion, and asked her if she would take a drink. Receiving a negative reply, he took a copious draught, from a bottle in his possession, and returned to bed. Soon after he asked the girl to marry him. Regarding the request as a joke, she replied accordingly, when he took her in his arms, saying, "I love you, and

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BEECHER'S REPLY.

A Partial Statement from the Accused.

Mr. Beecher Defends Mrs. Tilton's Reputation.

Theodore's Social and Religious Eccentricities the Cause of the Trouble.

He Pronounces Tilton's Story Absurd and False.

The "Parlor" and "Chamber Scenes" Positively Denied.

Mr. Beecher Premises a Full and Explicit Statement.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1874.

Statement by Beecher.

This evening several of the Deacons of Plymouth church, with Mr. Shearman, Mr. Byers and General Tracey, met at Mr. Beecher's residence, and after a council lasting about three hours, drew up the following statement of Mr. Beecher's for publication:

I do not propose at this time a detailed examination of the remarkable statement of Theodore Tilton made before the committee of investigation, and which appeared in print on July 21 1874. I recognize the many reasons which make it of transcendant importance to myself, the church and the cause of public morality, that I shall give a full answer to the charges against me, but having requested the committee of investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them that I might look for my vindication.

Defending Mrs. Tilton's Reputation.

But I cannot delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name, in connection with mine, her husband has attempted to pour shame. One less deserving of such disgrace I never knew From childhood she has been under my eye, and since reaching womanhood she had my sincere admiration and affection. I cherish for her a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman, and which she might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple. I reject with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or my own. My friendship for Mrs. Tilton was perfectly well known to my family. When serious difficulties sprang up in her household it was to my wife that she resorted for counsel, and both of us, acting from sympathy and, at its own querying proposal, without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel which tended to harm. I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton found that his wife's confidence in and reliance upon my judgment had greatly increased, while his influence had diminished in consequence of a marked change in his religious and social views, which were taking place during those years. Her mind was greatly wrought upon her children should be harmed by views which she do mid virtually false and dangerous.

Beecher's Awakening.

I was suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of impending danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness, perhaps unto death, of the likelihood of a separation and desolation of a family every member of which I had tenderly loved. The effect upon me of this discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings, and the condition of his family surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that I had ever experienced in my life. That my presence, influence and counsel had brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation gave in my then state of mind a poignancy to my suffering which I hope no other man may ever feel Even to be suspected of having offered under the privileges of a sacred confidence of a struggle, was also red with blood stains. Near the window, a few feet from his wife, lay Jones, on his back, groaning. The handle of a large butcher knife protruded from his stomach, the blade being buried out of sight. His opened his eyes when approached and said,

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The Absurdity of Tilton's Story.

The absurdity as well as falsity of this story is apparent when it is considered that Mr. Ti ton now alleges that he carried this guilty secret of his wife's infidelity for six months locked up in his own breast, and that then he divulged it to me only that there might be a reconciliation with me. Mr. Tilton has since, in every form of language and to a multitude of witnesses, declared his full confidence in my integrity after the reconciliation of Mr. Tilton with me. Were consideration of propriety and honor demanded, that the family trouble should be kept locked in the secrets of domestic affairs have a right to claim as a sanctuary, and to that seclusion it was determined that it should be confined. Every line and word of my private and confidential letters which have been published is in harmony with the statement which I now make. My published correspondence on this subject comprises but two elements, viz: the expression of my grief, and that of my desire to shield the honor of a pure and innocent woman.

The Statement that Tilton Witnessed

I do not propose to analyze and contest at this time the extraordinary paper of Mr. Tilton, but there are two allegations which I cannot permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally—the one an alleged scene in my house while looking over engraving, and the other a chamber scene in his own house. His statements concerning these are absolutely false. Nothing of the kind ever occurred. For my confidence in any such things. They are now brought to my notice for the first time. To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs Elizabeth R. Tilton or with any act that would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christ ian woman I give the most explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial.

(Signed), HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Brooklyn, July 22, 1874.

A Statement Promised by Mrs. Tilton.

The statement of Mrs. Tilton will be made public to morrow, and it is understood that it will be a complete denial of the charges made against herself and Mr. Beecher by her husband.

Mr. Beecher will prepare a more full and free defense reply to be submitted to the investigating committee at as early a date as possible.

Who Authorized the Publication of the Statement?

Mr. Tilton, in speaking with a reporter, denied that he authorized the publication of the statement, and said: "It must have come from the committee, and they will rue the day when they saw fit to give these facts to the public. There were only two copies of my statement in existence—one I gave to the committee and the other I kept myself. I went before the committee this afternoon, and to a free and kindly interchange with them I had not a suspicion that the publication of my statement was to be made either in whole or in part."

No More Life for Tilton.

Tilton being asked where he proposed to live, answered: "Nowhere. Henceforth I have no life. This is the end of all tragedies; they culminate in death. My duty has been done."

FOREIGN.

Affairs in France.

MacMahon on the Situation.

The Empire Not to be Restored.

Fears of Cholera in India.

Trouble Impending in Algiers

FRANCE.

The Electoral Bill.

LONDON, July 22.—A Paris special says: The committee agreed to the Electoral bill, fixing the age of voters at twenty-five years, providing for elections by arrondissements instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every 50,000 inhabitants.

Trouble Impending in Algeria.

Algerian papers fear that trouble with the natives is impending. They have heard that ten thousand muskets and five hundred weight of powder are imported across the Tunisian frontier weekly.

Petition of Deputies of the Left.

PARIS, July 22.—The Deputies of the Left are actively circulating for signatures a petition for the dissolution of the Assembly, to be presented in the event of the defeat of Casimer Perire's bill.

The President on the Situation.

PARIS, July 23.—President MacMahon, in response to a deputation of members of the Assembly who waited upon him to-day, said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either the monarchy or the empire. His acts proved that he would not participate in such enterprises. The law which created the septenate still less imposed upon him the task of constituting a definite republic. M. Perire's bill offered him nothing, but by isolating him from the Conservatives, by whose aid he wished to govern, would deprive him of much, consequently the ministers would declare in his name that he rejected the project. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that a proclamation of the republic might disturb order and peace, but if the laws he asked for were voted, the septenate would become a government calculated to inspire confidence and respect.

The Government's Demand.

It is now understood that the Government to-morrow will demand of the Assembly the adoption of the laws referred to by the President, viz: The constitutional bill drawn up by the Commission of Thirty, together with three additional measures proposed by the Minister of the Interior to that committee on the 10th inst.

The Left have agreed, if M. Perire's bill is rejected, to introduce a motion to the following effect: That the Assembly, regarding the present state of the parties an insurmountable obstacle to the constitution of a definite government, be dissolved on the 16th of August, that a general election for members of the Assembly be held on the 6th of September, and that the new Assembly meet on the 13th of September, 1874.

It is believed that this motion already has the support of three hundred deputies. The Bonapartists are undecided whether to vote for it or not.

INDIA.

Fears of Cholera.

LONDON, July 23.—Advices from India represent that there are fears of cholera breaking out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled at Poore for the Juggernaut festival.

Floods Subsided.

The floods in the North have subsided, and the Southern districts are still without rain, the little that has fallen in some sections doing no good.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Cuenca.

MADRID, July 23.—General Zabala has sent eight battalions to reinforce the Republicans in the Province of Cuenca. The Carlists are in strong force in the Province of Alava.

Cortes Hailing the Porte.

LONDON, July 22.—A special from Verona reports that Serrano has sent conciliatory proposals to Constantinople.

TURKEY.

The Porte Preparing for Emergencies.

LONDON, July 22.—It is said that the Porte is negotiating with the Khedive for auxiliary troops, in case of an emergency.

CHICAGO.

Another Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, July 23.—This forenoon a very destructive fire broke out in the fine stone front block Nos. 121 to 125 State street, occupied by E F. Hollister & Co., dealers in carpets, and Giles Brothers & Co., jewelers, and before it could be extinguished consumed everything. As these were very heavy business firms, the loss is large.

The building in which the fire occurred cost $100,000 in 1872. The stock of Giles Brothers & Co., jewelers, was valued at $200,000, insured for nearly one-half. Sixty thousand dollars worth of the stock was in the vaults. E. F. Hollister & Co., furniture manufacturers and carpet dealers, lose about $75 000; insured. Richards, Shaw and Winslow, through damaged stock, lose about $10,000; fully insured. The fires on the opposite side of the street suffered by the breakage of glass; loss about $10,000

The following is the insurance on the property destroyed: Hollister's stock, insured in the National of New York, $5,000; American Central of St. Louis, Liverpool, London and Globe, Neptune of Boston, Queen, $5,000 each; Home of New York, Phœnix and Ins. Co., $10,000 each; Meridan, Connecticut; Faneuil Hall, Standard of New York, Lumar of St. Joe, Springfield of Massachusetts, Richelieu of New York, Hoffman of New York, Connecticut Fire, Rhode Island Insurance Association and Irving of New York, $2,500 each; in the Westchester of New York and Phœnix of New York, $1,750 each; in a number of companies in small amounts, $24,000. Giles Brothers & Co. were insured in the Home of New York, Armenia of Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Home of Columbus, Williamsburg of New York, Franklin, Phœnix of New Orleans, $5,000 each; in the Citizens, Harvard, Manhattan, Meridian, Lamar of St. Louis, Connecticut Fire, Farragut of New York, Rhode Island Insurance Association $2,500 each; in Traders Insurance Co. of Chicago, Western Insurance and Girard, $4,000 each; in the Old Dominion, $5,000; in various companies, $5,000. The insurance on the stock in vaults is unknown. The building, which is completely destroyed, was the property of Wm E. Dodge, of New York, insured in the Home of New York, Royal Underwriters of New York, London Assurance Corporation, $10,000 each; in the Scottish, Commercial, America, Manufacturers of Boston, $5,000 each; in the Hartford, Connecticut, Fire, Farragut of New York, Rhode Island

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾

THE IDEA of Mayor Blackmore, that it is not the duty of the city police to interfere with the violation of the Sunday liquor law, is a new thing under the sun and is of refreshing coolness these warm days. It is to be presumed that the Mayor imagines that his police force is confined in its duties to the mere enforcement of city ordinances. If this is the case, pray how comes it that the Mayor returns to Court so many cases of the violation of the other State laws? The pretext is of the very greatest transparency, and is an abortive effort to repeal, practically, one of the best laws upon the statute book.

THE NEWSPAPERS in New York are vexing their righteous souls from day to day in regard to the relative correctness of the phrases "Is building" or "Is being built," in reference to new buildings in the course of erection—or should we say, being erected. Joseph R. Chandler, a former editor of the *United States Gazette*, who having taught grammar in his youth claimed to be learned in all that department of human wisdom, always affected grammatical accuracy in his editorials and settled that very question many years ago; and we do most earnestly protest against its present introduction as an element of editorial controversy. Following Chandler, we think the contractor is building and the house is being built.

THE Board of Managers of Dixmont Hospital deserve great credit for their prompt action in investigating the charge against certain officers of the institution, in relation to the treatment of Mrs. Kelly, who called to see her husband when in a dying condition. It is unfortunate that such an occurrence as this should take place, as of course, many who read of such cases, permit their sympathies to get the better of their judgment, and condemn not only the officers, but even the institution itself. That Mr. Caldwell made a grave mistake in not admitting Mrs. Kelly, is patent to every one, and is freely admitted by Mr. Caldwell himself; but nevertheless we should be extremely sorry, should the censure of the Board extend to his dismissal from the institution. He has served there for eight years, has always been scrupulously faithful in the discharge of his duties as an officer, and this is the first instance in which he has failed to satisfy the most exacting. We hope the Board of Managers will not be influenced in any manner whatever by the clamor of parties, who are ever ready to magnify such cases and demand the decapitation of an officer merely to satisfy public spleen, but that they will so amend the rules and regulations of the institution, if in their judgment they require it, so that a reputation of a similar offence, or mistake may be rendered utterly impossible.

DURING the year 1873 ninety-nine persons were arrested in Philadelphia for carrying deadly weapons. In all cases the weapons were revolving pistols. We do not recollect just now of any one having been arrested in this city for a similar offense, and yet it must not be concluded that the law in this particular is not offended against here as well as in Philadelphia, for we understand that mere children—school boys—have their pistol pockets always occupied by deadly weapons, ready for use upon any or no provocation whatever. If all of the staid and sedate parents in our city would make an unexpected raid upon that pocket of their boys' pantaloons which accommodating tailors place in the rear of the right hip, they would most likely obtain quite a sufficient supply of dangerous fire-arms to enable them to set up business with a plentiful stock-in-trade. The boy or young man who carries a revolver, is either a fool or an incipient murderer—sometimes he is both. If he carries such an article upon his person without meaning to use it, he is a very silly fellow; if he does so intending to bring it into play as opportunity offers, he is indulging malice in his foolish heart against all mankind, and his folly may lead him into crime, and his crime to the scaffold or the State's prison, besides spreading grief and intolerable anguish through all his family. We write these lines in hopes that some young men, yet in the vealy condition, may regard our advice as a word in season, and dispense with such dangerous appendages to their outfit.

In the article in yesterday's paper we omitted to note several legitimate objections to the location of the new Postoffice at the place fixed upon by the ring. One of these is the additional grading which will be made necessary at Fifth avenue and Grant street, rendering insecure the foundations of the Court House, already underpinned once or twice in order to accommodate the taste for spending the people's money in unnecessary excavations. Any further indulgence in such fancies will doubtless render necessary a new Court House, which will scarcely comport with the ideas of our country friends upon the absorbing question of taxes. Besides this, the Catholic Cathedral would also be rendered so insecure, as very possibly to render its removal and the erection of a new building necessary; and as Diamond street from Smithfield to Ross would also have to come down to a grade which would accommodate the new grade of Fourth and Fifth avenues, two other churches—one of them, St. Peter's, at the corner of Grant and Diamond streets—would also be greatly injured. We feel assured, that outside of the little selfish clique which is pecuniarily interested in a comparatively trifling amount of real estate near to the objectionable location, there are not five citizens of Pittsburgh who would be willing to see such a sacrifice of capital for the sake of having the proposed building placed on Smithfield street. In fact the folly of the whole idea is so plainly manifest, that it don't appear to have one solitary disinterested advocate.

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER overflows about a column of tears in the guise of leaded matter, over the horrible iniquity of holding the personal property of a tenant responsible for the taxes assessed upon the building. What hardship there is in it we confess an entire inability to see, for the tenant just hands in the receipt of the collector to his landlord at next quarter-day as so much cash paid for rent, and the law compels the landlord so to regard it. The extravagance in which our contemporary indulges about the law in question being "worthy of Austria in the darkest days of her despotism," is pure drivel; and the argument that because Jones, who is Smith's tenant, is called on to pay the taxes on the house he occupies, he might as well be called upon to pay Smith's taxes on some other house, is about as stupid as anything we have read in a newspaper for some time, and we read a good many of them every day. True, a mulish landlord may distrain upon the imaginary Jones even after he has tendered the collector's receipt, with the balance of his quarter's rent in greenbacks—there are mulish folk who will do immensely silly things—but we will wager a bawbee that no Smith, be he of real flesh and blood or only having a being in the fervid imagination of our cotemporary, will ever repeat so costly an experiment; for in the case put not one farthing of rent would be in arrear, and a distress for rent under such circumstances is severely punished. Happy Philadelphians, where imaginary griefs are the only ones arising from taxation. Out in this neighborhood our taxation troubles are far more tangible, and can be made the subject of remark without any draft upon the imagination.

TILTON'S STATEMENT.

If Theodore Tilton tells the truth, then is Henry Ward Beecher one of the very worst of men; if so we are very strongly inclined to believe, Tilton has gotten himself into a position where falsehood seemed to him the only door of escape, then has he forfeited every claim to confidence. In any event he has proved himself to be a cully or a liar—neither horn of which dilemma can be a very pleasant one to hang to. We are slow to believe evil of any man; and while we admit that ministers should be judged as others are, we claim that there is wrong in the idea held by too many of a certain class of people, that a charge against a minister of the gospel is equivalent to proof of his guilt. Take Tilton's own story, and he is a low-spirited individual who plays pander to his own shame, and upon the flimsy plea that she could violate her marriage vow and still remain a virtuous woman, takes back the wanton to his bosom. How does his recent statement coincide with former ones published broadcast over the world, in which the public was informed that his accusations against Mr. Beecher were based upon information derived from Henry C. Bowen. But we have neither patience nor the peculiar taste requisite to go through Tilton's statement in detail; we laid it before our readers yesterday, and if they have read the nauseous detail as well as Tilton's former documents, they can catch the point we mean.

In the meantime we await with no small interest, the reply of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. We are curious to see what says the wife, whom a false or too complaisant husband offers as a sacrifice in an effort to save his own credit.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

THE effort, so often made with more or less of success by self-constituted leaders of the people, to manufacture and distribute for use political platforms precisely so many feet in length and so many in breadth, and composed of regulation planks and none other, upon which all who hope or look for political fellowship must stand and lift one foot or the other as the fugleman orders and just when he orders, may go out of fashion one of these days and be replaced by the grand idea once enunciated by a prominent divine in reference to religious teaching: In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity. The process which has gradually grown into fashion, of embodying opinions with more or less candor of expression, in the national platforms of the two parties, has been found by both of them to carry with it various inconveniences, and has a tendency to degrade political discussion. Why not do as the early politicians of the country contented themselves with doing; have our national politics guided by what each party regards as the true construction of the several powers conferred by the Constitution upon the general Government; and in the non-essentials—such as are only questions of expediency—let there be entire liberty of thought and of action within both parties. The adoption of such a rule would enable citizens to think carefully upon all matters connected with their local organizations, which are the cradles of our capacity for self-government and the schools in which we learn our lessons as citizens living under a republican regime. For instance, why should our township organizations, our boroughs or our cities, necessarily be governed with reference to our State or General Government? If we do not scan each piece of action which touches our school and borough and city officials, how can we exercise our reason in reference to higher and broader questions? We are decidedly of opinion that nowhere can any authority truly assume to be infallible, but that in our politics as in all thinks else every one should reserve to himself the priceless right of private judgment.

Principles not men, is an apothegm with a catching sound and has entrapped many a community into the vice and folly of endeavoring to sustain sound principles by means of unsound men. It never has been done and never can be, as long as this world of ours is governed as it has been since the light of the sun first shone upon its surface. No man who enjoys the luxury of a sound mind and experiences the joys of a conscience void of reproach, has ever done evil that good may result. A man of sense knows that good never grows for us out of the evil we voluntarily commit, and the conscientious man will never desire to pass to a wished for good through the miry path of evil-doing. Sound principles and good men to carry them into practice, should be the motto of all who sincerely wish the real prosperity of the country.

The manifest difference of opinion among members of the same party in different localities upon various questions, none of which impinge upon the powers of the Government, illustrates what we mean by our quotation of the sentiment—In non-essentials, liberty. A Republican or a Democrat in New Jersey, while agreeing upon constitutional questions with their fellows in Ohio or in Iowa, may very properly agree with each other and differ from their political brethren in those States upon questions of mere expediency, without the one being less a Republican or the other less a Democrat than he was before the difference of opinion was manifested—or if such a difference reads the Jersey or the Iowa man out of his political family—which is to go and which is to stay? Is the Iowa man or the Jersey man the orthodox Republican or Democrat—where do you look for the real Simon Pure—is he east of the Delaware or west of the Mississippi?

It occurs to us that a general acting upon the rule suggested would tend to elevate political discussion, and eliminate from it all the slang and vulgarity which drives so many good men to wash their hands of all attendance upon their most important duties as citizens, and would bring into official positions a much better class of men—mentally and morally—than either party is generally favored with in these latter days.

POLITICAL.

THE Westmoreland county Republican Primary election will be held on Saturday, the 15th day of August.

CONGRESSMAN James S. Smart, of the XVIth New York District, has declined to be a candidate for renomination.

THE Democracy of Indiana might have condensed their platform into five words: "Anything to carry the election."

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, the Confederate "guerilla chieftain," is an independent candidate for Congress in the Alexandria (Va) district.

THE proposed Constitution of Ohio has a provision for minority representation similar to the limited voting clause in our new Constitution.

IT is the opinion of the New York *Times* that no more striking comment on the impenetrable density of the average Democratic intelligence can be found than the preposterous revival of the repudiation theory in the Indiana platform.

THE Mauch Chunk *Gazette* thinks the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania in November by 25,000 or 30,000 majority. Our party record is good, taxation has been almost abolished by the State, and nothing is to be gained by a political change.

THE Republicans of Armstrong county have nominated the following ticket: President Judge, John V. Painter; Congress, Joseph G. Beale; Senate, Col. S. M. Jackson; Assembly, Robert Thompson and Dr. J. A. Hunter; Commissioner, Brice Henderson; Auditor, J. R. Wright; County Surveyor, R. S. Staymaker.

INFORMATION for Mr. Poland, of Vermont.—First amendment to the Constitution of the United States—Article 1, Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

CONSCIOUS that the record of the recent Legislature is far from creditable to the Democratic majority, the organs of the New Hampshire Democracy are casting about for excuses. One of the most amusing attempts of this kind is made by the Concord *Patriot*. It thinks the long session and all of the discreditable legislation were the work of a few treacherous Democrats who were working with the Republicans to ruin the party, and declares that the sooner the virtuous Democracy rids itself of these wolves in sheep's clothing the better. Isn't this rather a doubtful compliment to the loyal Democrats who suffered themselves to be led by this handful of traitors?

IN case Senator Carpenter should disappear as a candidate in Wisconsin, the names of four gentlemen would immediately appear as claimants for the Senatorial succession. Ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, who was ten years a representative in Congress, and for one term Governor of the State; the Hon. Luther S. Dixson, for fifteen years Chief Justice of the State; the Hon. Otis H. Waldo, who was a prominent candidate against Carpenter for the Senatorship, and General Lucius Fairchild, who served two years as Secretary of State and six years as Governor, and whose valuable services on the field of battle, as well as in the Executive chair, have not been forgotten by the people of Wisconsin.

THE discordances between the Republican platforms of Illinois and Indiana on the one side, and Maine and Vermont on the other, were sufficiently marked, but they are trifling in comparison with the opposition between the recent Democratic platform of Maine and that adopted by the Indiana Democrats. The Maine Democrats went for free trade and the Indiana Democrats go for a protective tariff for revenue. The Maineites went strong for immediate specie payments, while the Indianians glorify paper money, urge repudiation, and postpone specie payments till the "business interests" of the country permit, utterances which, if coming from a Republican, would be foolish but not inconsistent; but which, coming from Democrats, are an utter repudiation of all the hard money principles of that party. Verily, the desire to gain votes has made the Democracy mad.—*Springfield Union.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ALL the American pilgrims have left Rome.

GEORGIA militia organizations refuse to carry the national flag.

GEORGE HOFFMAN, aged thirty-two, killed himself in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. He had previously attempted to murder his wife.

THE traffic receipts of fourteen British railroads for twenty-six weeks amounted to $131,610,770. The returns show an increase of about three per cent. over the same period last year.

A SOUTHERN newspaper announces in a hopeful spirit the arrival of "an ex member of Congress from Mississippi at the Albany Penitentiary" "under a sentence of one thousand dollars' fine and two years' imprisonment for embezzlement."

OUR complete military strength is reported to be 29,646 men, who are scattered from Maine to Mexico in small detachments. The present Indian trouble furnishes employment for all these troops, but it is difficult to concentrate them at the scene of outrage.

THE Commission appointed by the President to devise some plan for the reclamation and preservation of overflowed lands along the lower Mississippi river, met in Newport on Tuesday, and held an informal meeting for consultation. All of the members were present.

THE Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York, report that 480 births, 131 marriages, and 790 deaths for the week just ended—a somewhat startling change from the report of the week before, being a decrease of 50 marriages and 148 births, and an increase of 228 deaths.

THE French Government has decided to erect a monument, near the Swiss frontier, in commemoration of the generous course of conduct which was adopted by Switzerland towards the prisoners of Bourbaki's army. The monument will represent "Exhausted France confiding her children to Switzerland."

BALTIMORE has adopted a new plan for cleaning its streets. On Saturday night plugs in the city were started at 11 o'clock and allowed to run until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. A vast volume of water was thus discharged into the gutters, and the quantity of filth carried off was immense.

THE Richmond newspapers contain discouraging accounts of the prospects of this year's tobacco crop in that State. The yield will be small and not of very good quality. In some sections not one-fourth of last year's crop will be raised. It may be that these reports are worse than the facts really warrant, but all the information received indicates a short tobacco crop from Virginia.

IN preaching at Westminster Abbey the Bishop of Lincoln recently said he could conceive nothing more barbarous or unnatural than to relight those funeral fires that had been extinguished fourteen centuries ago by the silent influence of Christianity. Cremation would, he believed, imperil the doctrine of the resurrection, and so produce the most disastrous consequences.

MONEY ORDERS cost as follows: Orders not exceeding $10, 5 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents. No fractions of cents to be introduced in an order. United States Treasury notes or National bank notes only received or paid.

THANKS to emigration, poverty and sickness, the population of Ireland is still decreasing. In the year 1873 there were 144,592 births and 97,840 deaths, with, in the same period of time, an emigration of 90,149 persons—showing a decrease of 43,397 in the population. By the census of April, 1861, "the population of Ireland (excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) was 5,793,967, being over two millions *less* than in 1825, but it appears by the Registrar General's report that at the close of 1873 Ireland's entire population was 5,337,261. As this enumeration is official, no Saxon writers can fairly challenge its accuracy.

AN old man named William Craig dropped dead in the doorway of a neighbor's house, near Madisonville, Kentucky, on Monday week, who was a singular character. For nearly twelve years he has refused to live in a house, and for a number of years he made his home in a large hollow tree, doing his own cooking and washing. This tree was finally blown or burned down, and he dug a hole in the ground, where he lived up to the day of his death. During the war he was robbed of some four or five hundred dollars, the accumulation of years of toil and industry, and this loss probably unbalanced his mind, and caused him to lead this singular, hermit-like life. At the time of his death he was believed to be the possessor of some money, but it is thought he has buried it where it will never be found. He appears to have lived a quiet, peaceable, blameless life, shut out from the rude world in undisturbed seclusion and solitude.

Curious Election Case Decided.

At a primary election of one of the political parties in Baltimore recently, the voters were supplied with beer and cigars, under a contract made by an interested politician with the proprietor of a drinking saloon. Suit for the amount of the bill having been brought against the politician, the Court decided that such a contract could not be enforced, because the treating of voters had a corrupting influence, and was against public policy. In conclusion, the Judge said: "These primary elections, however, although they are not prescribed by law, are recognized and sanctioned by it, for the act of 1867 makes it the duty of the Board of Police Commissioners to preserve order at primary meetings and elections; in fact, they have grown to be a part of our political system. Imperfect and unsatisfactory and liable to gross abuse as they are, they constitute almost the universal mode by which candidates everywhere are brought before the people for their suffrages. If they are tainted by fraud or corruption, our political institutions are contaminated at their source." It is gratifying to note the fact that the Judge holds such clear views as to the essence of bribery at elections, and that he further recognizes the importance of strangling political fraud and corruption in their incipiency, and before they have reached the only ballot box authorized by law.

PERSONAL.

JULES FAVRE has married an Alsatian refugee.

DR. WATTS wrote two hundred and twenty of his hymns before he was twenty-two years old.

THE American fund as a testimonial and benefit for Hans Christian Anderson is not growing very rapidly.

MRS. BEDELL, of Elmore, advertises that hereafter her husband must "cut his own feed or starve." She won't pay his debts.

CHAMFORD has written a "beautiful" letter to the proprietor of the paper which was suspended for publishing his manifesto.

MANY friends of Madame Faguani, widow of the famous artist, will be pleased to learn that the lady is in excellent health, and residing in Paris.

AN effort was made lately in the Grant Concert Room at Brighton to raise money for "the claimant." One of his children carried around the hat.

FREDERICK LEDGER, editor of the London *Era*, has been succeeded by his son, Edward Ledger. So many Ledgers ought to make a good "journal."

WILLIAM CLUFF, of Spital Square, London, left $18,500 to the Freemason's Charity Boys' School, to establish "an annual good boy's prize" of £500.

WILLIAMS, of Worcester, income $30,000 a year, had to pay $15,000 to get off from marrying Miss Webster, of London. He was a lucky boy to have the money.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILLSON recently gave a concert in London in aid of the "Training School for Nurses," which is spoken of as "an extraordinary success."

MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL and Mrs. and Mrs. William Howitt have recently celebrated their golden wedding, respectively. Both ladies were married at the age of nineteen.

EX-SECRETARY of the Treasury McCulloch arrived at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, from London, to spend a few weeks at his old home. He is the guest of his two sons.

MR. ARCH and his Agricultural Unionists have refused to admit women to their organization, boldly avowing their determination to resist the employment of women at all.

THE late Lady Amberly endeared herself to many Americans while making her recent tour of this country, where her naive ways were often an astonishment and always a delight.

MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR has been chosen President of the Ladies' Union Monumental Association of Buffalo, whose mission is the erection of a soldiers' monument on Niagara square in that city.

SALT LAKE has been victimized by a showman, who announced that he would cause a "human body to appear and disappear before the audience." He appeared, got their money, and disappeared. He filled the programme.

MOLTKE arrived in his plain clothes at a hotel where he was not known, and they put him on the third floor. Frantic efforts were made to repair the fault when the truth became known, but the old fellow held his position.

CONCHA received in the heat of the battle a wound in the face and dismounted to have the bleeding stopped. He had put his foot into the stirrup to remount when he received his fatal wound, the ball piercing him through and through. He spoke only once afterwards, saying, "Killed in a guerilla war."

H. M. STANLEY has addressed a letter to a gentleman of Nottingham in answer to the question whether he is of the same opinion as the late Dr. Livingstone respecting the use of spirituous liquors by travelers. Mr. Stanley replies to the effect that a man who needs the support of such liquors is unfit to travel in Africa, and that a drunkard cannot stand a tropical climate.

STANLEY is to make another trip into Central Africa, prepared to stay long enough to settle the problem as to the source of the Nile. The expedition is to be supported by the London *News* and the New York *Herald*. The recent publication of letters written by Dr. Livingstone has caused a revision of judgment in favor of Stanley. It is now acknowledged on all hands that he is entitled to far more credit than he was given on his return from his journey for the relief of the great explorer.

THE Countess of Clarendon, whose death was recently announced, was the eldest daughter of James Walter, first Earl of Verulan, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of Charles, first Earl of Liverpool. She was born on the 18th of April, 1810, and married, first on the 14th of January, 1834, Mr. John Foster Barham, of Trecwn, county Pembroke, who died in May, 1838. She married, secondly, in June, 1839, George W. Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of Clarendon, who died in 1870, by whom her ladyship leaves three sons—Edward, present Earl of Clarendon; Hon. George Herbert Grenville, and three daughters—the Lady Constance, married to the Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, M. P.; Lady Alice, married to Lord Skelmesdale, and Lady Emily Theresa, married to Lord Odo Russell.

Ill-Treating a Mother.

A French farmer has just been sentenced by a provincial tribunal to prison to hard labor for life for confining his aged mother to one room of his house, refusing her proper food and clothing and ill treating her in every way. As cases of ingratitude is comparatively rare in France, the circumstances excited every indignation, and though the poor woman had not actually suffered in her life or limb, the severe sentence of the Court seems to have met with the approval of the public, who thought nothing too bad for a son who would taunt his mother with the fact that nothing on the farm was her property, and that she was but a burden on his means. The father of this worthy should have followed the example of an old gentleman belonging to the town of Lexington, Massachusetts, who in 1824 bequeathed to his wife not only the sum of fifteen dollars a year and enough wood to keep one fire burning, but also three rooms in their farm house, "with liberty to pass and repass up the front stairs and out at the front door to either of the wells, and a right of two seats in pew No. 63 in Lexington meeting-house, so long as she shall live." The heirs of this far-sighted man may, indeed, have been hurt in the doubt cast on their delicacy and good feeling by the terms of this will; but, at all events it rendered the position of his aged partner secure, and the spirit of it can not be too highly commended.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

An Old Washington Penitentiary Warden.

Talking of prisons recalls a once celebrated character, known to the oldest inhabitants and by-gone times as old Jack Dade. He was a representative of one of the classes of old Virginia gentlemen. If he was, we believe, who, when at a time of extreme illness, when hop-pillows, morphia and every other specific failed to produce sleep, and the physicians declared the alternative to be sleep or death, desired some one to read the litany to him, and while it was being done fell into a refreshing slumber, from which he awoke and exclaimed, "I knew that would do it; it always did." But to the prison story. He called on President Tyler for an office, where he would have the least to do at the highest salary. The President appointed him Warden of the Washington Penitentiary, preserved to history by the execution of the Lincoln conspirators. Upon entering on his official duties, after a jovial evening with the President's gay son, Warden Dade had all the prisoners assembled, and thus addressed them: "Gentlemen! a pretty looking set of gentlemen you are. Fellow-citizens! no; d—d if you are any fellow-citizens of mine. Convicts! that's the word. As long as I am at the head of this institution, and you do right, I'll treat you kindly; but the first man, recollect, that misbehaves himself, I'll turn him over to God!"

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N. E. COR. FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 80
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 25 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GOOD BA
he Present W
IAM SEMPLE'S,
ederal Street, A
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, &c.

At 5½c, Yard Wide Unbleached Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, Fine Unbleached Bleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c, Extra Fine Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, New Styles Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, New Calicos with Side Bands.
At 8½c, Best Calicos, New Styles.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, at low prices.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels and Towellings, extra bargains.
At $1, Extra Large White Bed Quilts.
At $1.75 and $2.00 Linen Lap Rugs.
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities.
Feather and Straw Tickings.
Shirting Check, Cheviots and Chintzes.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, &c.
Cornices, Lords, &c.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.

Carpet Department
Well supplied with
Carpets, all kinds.
Oil Cloths and Mattings,
Hall and Stair Carpets.
Rugs, Mats, &c.

Mosquito Nets, all colors.
Mosquito Canopies.
Fly Nets, for Windows.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Stands, Wood Mantel Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., July 18, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of ST. MARY'S COURT, from Lacock street to the old Pennsylvania Canal; for the Grading of ARCH STREET, from Fulton street to Manhattan street, and for the Grading of VIDAL STREET, from Vilia street to the Troy Hill road, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.
jy18:w29 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., July 13, 1874.
City of Allegheny, ss.
DOGS.
All persons within the limits of the City of Allegheny are hereby notified and requested against allowing dogs to run at large from July 15th to September 15th, will be rigidly enforced, unless they have "secured (put on a good, strong, substantial collar mark, so as to effectually prevent said dog from biting or snapping.") as required by said ordinance, and all dogs unmuzzled will be impounded and destroyed, as authorized by the ordinance be aforesaid.
jy14 HUGH S. FLEMING, Mayor.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 10, 1874.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Rhine street, from Ism street to the city line having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, and unless paid in thirty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN, Controller.
jy10-e30

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 10, 1874.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Woods Run avenue, from McClure avenue to New Brighton road having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, if not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN, Controller.
jy10-e30

NOTICE.
To be Economical in the use of Water,
As owing to a serious accident, the New Works will not be running for some time. The fire machinery is not capable of supplying the city if the water is wasted. The use of hose and the running of fountains are therefore prohibited until further notice is given. This order will be enforced so that there will be a supply of water in case of fire and in order that the residents in the upper portion of the city may be supplied.
WM. PAUL, Jr.,
Superintendent Water Works.
jy20-54c

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck ER'S TEST AXLE, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

RGAINS!
he Present Week, at
LIAM SEMPLE'S,
llegheny City.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Summer
HATS AND BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
Complete assortment of
French Flowers and Ribbons.
Ladies' Neck Wear.
New Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
Beaded Trimmings and Belts.
Black Laces, all kinds.
New Embroideries.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
All qualities and sizes.
An Extra Bargain at 25.
Ladies' Genuine Kid Gloves,
Worth $1.50.
Ladies' and Children's
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Full assortment of Gentlemen's Fine White Dress Shirts, Summer Underwear and Men's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
FOR
REMODELING THE HALL
OF THE
House of Representatives of Pennsylvania,
AT HARRISBURG.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNA.,
HARRISBURG, July 20, 1874.
In pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved 16th day of March, 1874, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk, until AUGUST 5TH, 1874, at noon, for the work and materials necessary in remodeling the Hall of the House of Representatives. The proposals to be opened at Harrisburg, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, on THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1874.
The successful bidder or bidders shall, before entering upon the performance of his or their contract (which shall have been approved by the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer), give a bond with sufficient surety or sureties as may be prescribed by the Attorney General, for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract.
All contracts awarded and approved, and all bonds given for their faithful performance, will be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Proposals will be received for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work required to complete the alterations of the hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, including fitting up of coat room and postoffice.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Remodeling."
Proposals, with colored designs, will also be received at the same time and place for frescoing (in oil) the hall of the House of Representatives.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Frescoing."
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the plain painting of the hall of the House of Representatives and committee rooms.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Plain Painting."
Plans and specifications for the foregoing can be examined at the office of L. M. Simon, architect, Harrisburg, who will furnish applicants with all information.
Proposals to be addressed to
WM. C. SHURLOCK,
Chief Clerk H. R.
Care of JOHN A. SMULL,
Resident Clerk

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made at all points of the United States.

We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Right Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lea,
J. F. Smith, Jos. Flaherty, Jr. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kuhn,
A. J. Dorrington.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - $200,000

DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of Corporations.

DIRECTORS.—A. Grostiinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Habermann.

A. GROSTIINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIA

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 23, 1874.

There has not been so dull a time in local finance for several years, and rates of interest have not been so low in this market for years. Six and seven per cent. for thirty and sixty days are low rates for Pittsburgh, and yet it is well-known that a large amount of money can be had at these rates instead of from nine to twelve, which had been the ruling rate up to last fall, when the panic cut off a large class of borrowers, and left only a limited class in whom money lenders had confidence. It is true where money is loaned at six per cent. even now, collaterals or two name, gilt-edged paper is required in nearly all cases.

There is some choice business paper being offered at banks at eight per cent. and readily taken. There is paper in the open market offered at 10 per cent., but in these cases the difference in rates only shows the difference in the credit of the makers of the paper; for it is a well established fact that there is plenty of money in the hands of brokers to lend on collaterals and well-endorsed paper, at a less per cent.

REPORTS OF THE CROPS.

Notwithstanding the present stagnation in trade and finances, the reports of the crops continue to afford the most favorable expectations of an active and profitable fall trade. The United States will probably harvest the largest most abundant harvests in the aggregate ever known. It seems scarcely possible now that any disaster can very greatly change this prospect; in fact, the only thing to be apprehended is that the abundance of the products of the country and other parts of the world may so nearly supply the demands of the great consumers as to interfere with the markets for our large exportable surplus.

NEW ENGLAND BANKS.

A Washington dispatch states that the New England banks are surrendering a large portion of their circulation under the recent redistribution act, and taking up their bonds. This places a large fund with the Controller of the Currency, and he does not know what he is authorized by law, that he will be compelled to call on any of the New England banks having an excess of circulation to make withdrawals for two or three months hence, as the voluntary surrender of circulation will more than meet contingencies arising out of applications from the West for the advancement of new banks.

THE NEW LOAN.

By Saturday we shall know something of the new Secretary's refunding proposition. The time chosen seems to be favorable, and in the present state of the money market success is possible, though in the face of all the bankers and leading bankers hardly probable. That there will be bids of some considerable amounts many parties intelligent in such a matters fully believed, but perhaps not for the full amount offered. But in the language of the *Tribune*, whether successful in procuring bids for the entire $170,000,000 or not, "it is a satisfactory new departure for the Treasury Department, and the first important operation of the Treasury since the days of McCulloch that has not smacked of a job. It proposes to save all the cost of syndicates, so much in favor with Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson." We venture the opinion that those who put their bids in on the present offer will do better than those who await for a second or third call for proposals.

THE ACCUMULATION OF MONEYS IN THIS COUNTRY

Is partly due to the favorable aspect of our foreign trade, which has shown for a year past that our diminished imports and our increased exports were making a smaller balance of trade against us this year than usual. The necessity, therefore, for the shipments of specie to settle the adverse balance of trade made in the exchange of other commodities has been diminished, hence the specie accumulates in this country, the price of gold declines, and money becomes superabundant. The trade returns of the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, have recently been made up, and show that the imports amounted to $596,090,853, gold value, compared with $420,000,000 the previous year, and nearly $416,000,000 in 1871-2. The exports, in currency values, were $854,648,170, compared with 332,500,000 the previous year, and $585,500,000 in 1871-2. Thus it will be seen that while there was a decided falling off in the imports, there was equally a decided gain in the exports. The customs duties collected during the last fiscal year in New York were $110,423,273 in gold, compared with $126 000 000 for the previous year, and $148 000 000 in 1871-2. The decline between 1871-2 and 1872-3 was caused by reductions in duties, but the decline of the last fiscal year is owing to the shrinkage in the import trade which followed the panic. Nor has the import trade revived yet. The imports at New York for the week ending Tuesday, July 14, were $7,814,983, against $9,433,296 for the corresponding week of last year—making the imports at New York since Jan. 1, 1874, $224,075,999, against $226,947,911 in the corresponding period of the previous year, being a decrease of $2,871,912.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110	109¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons.	118	118⅝
5-20 1862	113¾	113⅝
6-20—1864.	110⅝	110⅝
" 1865	110	110
" 1865 new.	117⅛	117
" 1867.	117⅜	117⅜
" 1868—coupons.	117⅝	117⅝
1-10's	113⅜	113⅜
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	110⅝	110⅝
10-40's—coupons	113	113

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93⅝	93⅝
Erie	38¾	38¾
L. S.	99	99
R. H. & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	17	17
Pa. Pfd.	94⅝	94⅝
Do. Preferred	94¾	94⅝
Michigan Southern	79¼	79¼
Do. Central	81	81
North Western Common	37⅝	37⅝
Do. Preferred	58	58
Rock Island	97⅝	97⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87⅝	87⅝
Panama Mail	94⅝	94⅝
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25⅜
Union Pacific	10⅝	10⅝
Toledo & Wabash	34⅜	34⅜
Chicago and Alton.	102¾	102¾
Adams Express	107½	107
American Express	60¾	60⅜
U. S. Express	67¼	67
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	79
Quicksilver		12
Terre Haute		7
Panama	102¾	102¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Mercantile Union Express	17	17
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	15	15
Do. Pref	30	30

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 35 North avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	93½	
" scrip	49¾	
Reading	55¾	55⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	124⅜	
Oil Creek	6	
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	
N. Y. C. & H. 7-30	84	89
Central Transportation	4¾	4⅜
Empire do	32⅜	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	18	

NEW YORK, July 23, 1874.

Money was abundant at 2@3 prime four months paper 6@7. Sterling was dull and steady, with business at 487 and 489½ for sixty days and sight respectively. The customs receipts were $333,000. Gold was dull and heavy, declining from 110⅛ to 109⅝, and closing at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $120,000. The clearings were $13,000,000. Governments were steady, with the principal dealings in the registered issues. Railroad and State bonds were dull.

The *Post* says: "The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company met today and declared that no dividend should be paid to shareholders out of the business of the company during the past six months. The question of leasing the road to the New York Central & Hudson was not entertained, and the report that it would be now looks as if it had been started to influence the market prices of the stock. The statement of the condition of the company's finances has not yet appeared. We are told that it shows that the road earned a fraction above 3 per cent. during the time named."

Stocks opened steady, but latter on became weak, Lake Shore declining 2 per cent. on the passage of the dividend, the announcement of which caused a falling off in the entire list. At the close the prices were generally the lowest of the day. Speculation was quiet and business light with the exception of Lake Shore. A small amount of the latter stock was sold out under the rule. The general estimate on the street this afternoon of New York bids for the new five per cents was $40,000,000. Among the rates of stocks to-day were 5,000 shares Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 12 000 Western Union, and 6 000 St. Paul.

Governments—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½; 5-20s of '62, 113; do of '64, 115⅝; do of '65, 116¾; do of '65, new, 117⅛; n w 5s, 112⅜; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾; Tennessees, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18¾; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 17; Pacific Express, 167½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; Pacific Mail, 44½; New York Central, 93½; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 37½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 53½; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70 ex. div.; Union Pacific, 26½; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Central Pacific, 85½; Lake Shore, 71½; Ontario, 82½; Panama, 117; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Illinois Central, 95; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107.

LONDON, July 22—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £346,000. Consols, 92¾@93⅛; 5-20s '62, 108⅜; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 105⅝; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 39½; preferred, 45.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 61f. 87½c.
FRANKFORT, July 22.—5-20s '62, 97¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

While general business is not just as active now as we would like to have it, we have reason to believe that it is fully up to what it usually is at this particular time, and then there is comfort in the fact that the outlook is very favorable for an active and healthy fall trade. As the Boston "Globe" remarks: "The country probably never stood in a more enviable position, as regards its capacity for furnishing the consumers of the world with the necessaries of life, and the chances are that the favorable condition of our foreign exchanges, through the unparalleled exports the last two years of some of our great staples, will be maintained. It is possible that the foreign harvests may be such as to materially lessen the European dependence upon the United States for food staples, but even in that case we shall have cheap bread and meat for our forty millions of home consumers, and cheap bread and meat are almost always inseparable from a hard crop of gold coming to the producers from the personal business of the latter indicate an equally healthy condition of affairs, and if the element of confidence has not been born to its old success as is usually admitted, its rapid return to the present instance must be received as something like a boon of unusual importance to the future."

APPLES—Sales of green Apples at $3@3.50 ₱ brl; market dull; stocks having accumulated to accumulate.

BEANS—There is not much inquiry but the supply is small, especially prime grades.

CHEESE—Sales of Oslo Factory at 12@13 Dairy is said to be inquired for. Sweitzer is quoted at 16@22c.

EGGS—There is less inquiry but the supply is only fair and low than prices are; however, we may look for a falling off in the receipts. Fresh may be fairly quoted at 9@10.

FLOUR—Spring, $4.75@5.25; Winters, $5.25@6.50; Spring, Flours, $6.75@7.50; the cash side figure for fancy Minnesotas; red winters, $6.00@7. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—There is not much demand for Sugars, nearly all our merchants report that they are having an unusually large "run" on their trade. Stocks are moderate in this line; rates are not much sought after. Coffee continues quiet, and the outlook, satisfactory and every other way good, is low range of prices. Molasses and Syrups in light stock, but not much inquiry.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12; Granulated, Ex. Crushed, 12c; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; N. Y. A, 10½; Prime Yellow Ex. C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9⅝; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 18; good, 16. Roasted, 22c for 1 pound packages; 20c for 2-lbs; Old Government Java 30c; Mocha 30c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 75@85; Extra Sugar Drips, 60 to 70; Amber, 50@60. Molasses Syrups, 35 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Louisiana, 5½@6; Carolina, 6½@7; Rangoon, 5¾@6; Patna, 8@8½.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet, and presents no new features worthy of special notice, the arrivals are light, but the mills are buying sparingly, in anticipation of slightly lower rates; quotable at $1.30@1.35 for No. 3 now and $1.32@1.33 for white winter; white Wheat is scarce and commanding quarter to 3 cents ₱ bushel more than red winter quality. The arrivals of Oats are still on the increase, but as yet there has been no accumulation, and prices are firm and steady, ranging from 67@68, according to quality. Corn is somewhat dull and declined about one cent ₱ bushel, closing at 70@71c for yellow. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley in moderate demand; $1.02 spot; $1@1.01 seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and firmer; mess advanced, but we quote at $16.50@17 for the present; new mess, $17.50@18. Bacon dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 6½c; Sugar Cured, 9½@10c; Clear Rib Sides, 9½@9¾c; Clear Sides, 10@10½c; Hams, 12@13c. Lard firmer; tierces, 8½@8¾c; kegs, 9@9½c; refined, 9½@10c.

BUTTER—Prime to extra dairy may be quoted at 18@20c; there was a time in June as well for which 24c was bid and refused, being held at 25, and it is probable they will be sold at 23, perhaps 24c, but the cattle in question are said to be unlike in fact medium to good native steers. Stock is getting scarce, according to quality, 20@30c for fair to prime and 35@40 for interior to choice. There were no Texas cattle here this week except through consignments, which, of course, were not put upon the market

NEW YORK MARKET UNUSUALLY HARD.

The New York market was one of the worst of the season the losses to shippers were reported as unusually heavy, reaching in many instances $30 ₱ car. The "Tribune" says it is plainly seen that give butchers have paid all that they can afford to pay, and that the effort to sustain the sale of live cattle but in the uncertainable quotations for the week, is a failure. So confidently predicted three months ago for July has proved to be a surplus. The "World" in commenting on the same says the remarks: Prices have declined about one cent ₱ lb. live weight in Chicago since last Monday, but that decline is exceedingly given margin for profit to the shippers for this market. Not a few of the Chicago cattle brought droves will lose all the freight and shipping charges. Our slaughterers must get fat Cattle as low as 11½ ₱ lb to dress 57 lbs the gross cwt., or the supply must be brought below the average mark. The coopers of Western operations comprehend the fact that the mass of consumers in the East cannot pay high prices for beef, the latter, &c.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been comparatively light as compared with last week, and this, together with an increased demand, has caused an improved market for the selling interest, prices for all grades have advanced ¾ to ¾, and at the advance the demand is fully as active as supply. At noon to day, notes thestanding the rush for the week was regarded as being over, there were but few remaining unsold, and there is a possibility, yes, we will go further, and say probability, that there will be a still further improvement in prices before the close of the week. The average quality is said to have been better than for some weeks past, there was an increased number of those grading good to prime and not so many sealawags. Extra $5 20 ₱ 100 pounds quotable at 5¾; prime 5@5¼, 5@5¼; good 4¾@5, 4¾@5; 4@4¼, 4¼@4¾. There was one bunch that brought 5¾, but it was an extra one, averaging about 120 lbs. Coarse wool Indianas were even better than fine wool sheep, and were bought very low last week, and yielded a handsome profit to shippers, hence there was an increased demand this week.

HOGS.

The market for this particular kind of stock continues to rule very stiff, and with an average demand and unfinished light receipts, prices have still further advanced. Philadelphia hogs brought 7¾@7⅞ this morning, and anything grading prime, of which there were none on sale, would have brought 7¾. It is evident that the supply of this kind must be very much reduced, otherwise prevailing prices would certainly bring them forward. Yorkers are also higher, fairly quotable at 6¾@7. The product continues to advance, and, as long as this is the case, the price of hogs will likely be maintained.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

The market for Crude remains substantially as noted in our last report. The recent big strike has had no perceptible effect as yet; on the contrary, the general tone of the market is, if anything, firmer than it was before the strike in question was made, and it is attributable mainly to the fact that tankers are buying freely, notwithstanding the big burst in a lively business, with the exception of a little while in January, all this year. Quoted to day at 92¾@93 for immediate shipment. Refiners claim that the present position of the market is such that it does not justify them in having currents rates, but while there are doubtless some who are holding off there are others who are in the liberal receipts, that are still buying The Cleveland market was firmer to day and a shade higher; 12c delivery was the inside bid, and 12½ more. Dispatches from Philadelphia report that there is very little offering from first hands, and that the most of the sales there recently at the low rates, were re-sales of contracts.

The Barrel trade continues fairly active and prices are fully sustained; countries, $1.45@1.57; city make at $1.60@1.62.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central	J P Logan	927
Citizens	Took Bros	624
Vesta	Waring Bros.	1,109
Lockhart & F.	Warden F. & Co.	2
L Irwin	Waring Bros.	602
J Spear	Waring Bros.	50
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co	300
Standard	Warden F & Co	268
National	Waring Bros & Co.	230
H, S & Stewart	Ball Schultz	207
Total,		3,580

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The pig iron market has been relieved by a more active demand recently, but the necessity of producers to realize prevents, for the present, any tendency to higher figures. A better feeling prevails in the market, and consumers seem anxious to accumulate stocks, for future use while low prices rule. They understand that pig iron must be sold without loss at present quotations, and the advance is only a matter of time. The recent big blast B. R.—No 1 @; No 2 @; No 3 @; dowell @7½; Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—No 1 @; No 2 @; mill @; good @9@9½, @9¾; @10. There was one bunch that brought 8

HOME NEWS.

Temperance Meeting.

A mass meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held this evening in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, at 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.
MRS. A. W. BLACK, President.
MRS. A. HILL, Secretary.

South Side Secession.

Some of the residents in the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second wards, are so thoroughly in earnest in their wish to secede from the old city, that they have engaged legal talent for the purpose of drafting an act of Assembly providing secession. It is said that this act will be presented in Councils on Monday next, and its approval urged.

Col. Theo. Hyatt,

President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, is stopping at the Monongahela House upon a visit to his patrons in this city. He has always had a large patronage from among our best citizens, and many of our young men are graduates of his institution. The Col. will be happy to have a call from parents desiring a first class school for their sons. The admirably printed circular of the Academy shows its interests to be in a very prosperous condition.

Policemen's Claims.

The sub-Police Committee on Claims met last evening with Mr. Peter Zorn in the chair. The first case considered was that of officer Anthony Kennedy, who claimed pay for four days during which he was off duty, owing to his being struck in the head by a brick while attempting to quell an incipient riot. His claim was allowed. Officers Trimble, Young and Mike Harrison put in a claim for pay for four days' service at the races, to which they were detailed by the Captain. The matter was referred to the Committee.

Interfering with an Officer.

A gentleman of very respectable appearance named Emery Day was last night taken to the Central station house by officer Speedy, who had arrested him on a warrant, for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. Speedy alleges that a fight was in progress on Fifth avenue, and that he attempted to stop it. He was attacked by some citizens who were standing by, and he asserts that Day struck him on the shoulder and ordered him to let a man go who was then in custody. At the hearing today the other side of the case will be heard.

U. S. Court at Erie.

The July term of the United States Court, at Erie, commenced on Monday last. Judges McKennan and McCandless occupied the bench, and U. S District Attorney Reed represented the Government. The Grand Jury was charged by Judge McCandless, and on Tuesday morning reported five true bills and one indictment ignored.

A motion for an injunction on J. Painter & Sons of this city, relative to the manufacture of certain iron bands, was refused. The courts will probably continue in session two weeks.

Base Ball.

Arrangements are being made for a good match game at the Union Park, when the Mutuals of New York visit us next Monday. Seats have been put up capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, and the ground for the players has been enclosed with a wooden railing so as to prevent all encroachments.

We are requested to announce that this evening, at Union Park, the selection will be made of a nine to carry Allegheny's colors, and that the following gentlemen will please consider themselves requested to be on hand: John Fox, Charles Head, Joseph McKibben, Alexander Navin, Frank Curry, Joe Hagan, Mell Jacobus, Wm. Denny, Al. Pratt and Messrs. McKelvy, of Braddock's, Hart McCallum, Donaldson and Stewart.

Allegheny Central Prohibition Association.

The following have been elected officers of the Central Prohibition Association of the North Side. President, Geo. F. Turner; Vice Presidents; W. D. Howard, D. D., E. E. Swift, D. D., Isaac Charles, Esq., Robt. H. Knox, Esq., J. Baldwin, Esq.; Secretary, Alexander Matchett; Treasurer, Samuel Long; Executive Committee, John Spencer, Joseph H. Turner, L. S. Kaufman, T. D. Riley, Geo. W. Bradley, O. Brown, E. Matchett, James Park, Jr., O. L. Miller, M. D., Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, W. Thompson, B. Heckert, T. A. J Jasson, S. Kennedy, H. R. Talbot and R. M. Pugh. The Vigilance Committee of the Fifth and Sixth wards met with the Association, and in joint session it was resolved that the Vice Presidents be constituted a committee to ask the Councils to instruct the Mayor to enforce the Liquor laws. Adjourned.

AN OIL REGION TRAGEDY.

One Negro Shoots Another and Kills Him.

On Tuesday afternoon, two colored men named Wilcott Amos, of Foxburg, and William Wright of Pittsburgh, got into an altercation in a drinking saloon in Petrolia, about a woman named Mattie Harper *alias* "Strawberry." Words brought on blows and finally Wright drew a single barreled Derringer pistol and lodged the contents in the neck of Amos. Wright attempted to escape but he was arrested and placed in durance vile. Yesterday morning Amos died of his injuries, and Wright is now held on the charge of murder.

STABBED AT A PICNIC.

Serious Affray at Friendship Grove.

On Tuesday there was a picnic of Father Garland's church at Friendship Grove. It is stated of "pop." As the thing became monotonous, McCarthy, the bartender, chased the boy off. Outside McCarthy was attacked by a number of the lad's friends, giving him his own age. McCarthy was so hardly driven by the young ruffians, so he says, that he stabbed Bracken, who was the ringleader, in several places and injured him, it is feared, dangerously. Bracken was taken to a physician where his wounds were dressed and was afterwards removed to his home in a court on Fourteenth street. McCarthy was afterwards arrested and was taken before Deputy Mayor Mitchell, where he gave bail to answer.

FUGITIVE FROM HOME.

A Brooklyn Youth Starts for the far West.

Chief of Police Irwin yesterday received a dispatch from John S. Folk, Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, New York, requesting him to watch for and place under arrest, a youth named William B. Williams, who ran away from his home in the city named, on Saturday last. From information received by the parents of the fugitive it appears that the lad had told some of his companions that he intended to go to Kansas. He started without any money and it is supposed that he was beating his way along the road. He is described as sixteen years of age quite bright complexion and hair, and when he left home was dressed in a dark suit. Mr. Folk in his dispatch states that young Williams is a bright, intelligent lad and a good talker. An officer watched all the incoming trains at the Union Depot yesterday but failed to find the youth.

AN OBLIGING YOUNG MAN.

A Pleasant Affair at the Union Depot Hotel.

Mr. G. W. Barlan is connected with the Union Depot Hotel, and yesterday, that gentleman, always obliging, was compelled, through various circumstances, to go a little out of the way from the average routine of daily duty. He was standing on the rear balcony of the building, when he saw a couple come up the stairs. As Mr. B. is a modest man, he was much surprised when a lady hailed him and whispered (in accents well though modestly) in her ear, "that she was going to get married and wouldn't he be witness; he was such a nice young man." George could not resist the fair form and pleading face, so biding his blushes, he piloted the party, Mr. J. W. Hollis and Miss Celia Lewis, both of Washington county, into the parlor, where Rev. Wm. Davis, of Turtle Creek, made them happy by tying the silken knot with appropriate ceremonies. After a lunch and many thinks to Mr. B. the happy pair departed to enjoy the bliss of a honeymoon.

THE PIPE QUESTION.

A Subject That is Worthy of Consideration.

An interesting question has just been sprung in reference to the relative merits of pipe for sewerage purposes, and the advocates of the different manufactures are bringing their claims for public patronage. Yesterday we saw a list of testimonials in favor of the Cement Sewer Pipe, and this morning the contractors, Messrs. Dunn & Co., furnish a fresh list. These certificates to the superior quality of the Cement Sewer Pipe are certainly very strong, and indicate that the pipe has not only strong hold on the confidence of those well versed in such matters, but that in practical use, the pipe has been its own best friend. There is a great deal of sewerage now being done in the two cities in which pipes can be used, and the matter should receive the careful consideration of the city authorities.

The claims put forward by the contractors for the cement sewer pipe and its cheapness, its applicability for the purpose, and its durability. In support of this they adduce testimony from the engineers, city authorities, and from private parties abroad and at home, and they assuredly make out a strong case. We commend their communication printed elsewhere to the careful attention of every one interested in the matter of sewerage.

INTEMPERANCE KU-KLUX.

They Have an Organization in Butler County.

They have a ku-klux-klan in Butler county, which threatens to annihilate the Temperance League of Butler and Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., who is one of the main movers in suppressing the illegal traffic there. A number of letters have been sent to Mr. Mitchell, of which the following are fair specimens:

"Old men and all to whom it may concern of the crusaders we tender you this little note to let you know that if you will not let those whiskey men alone may we will Burn you out so sure as you live now mind this in time for your lives are in peril for we'll give you hell when you don't think of it or kill you as sure as you Breathe

Yours truly K K K"

"to thee onerable Louise Mitchel this will concern you and John Sutton more if you will not be after minding your owne Business and letting those men alone why we will Burn you out as sure as God now I'll kill you which ever you dom Plase

Your Respec K K K"

DEATH

There are other letters, but as the chirography is as vile as the language they contain, we think the above will be enough to show of what the organization is composed.

TILTON'S STORY.

How it was Received in Pittsburgh.

The Intense Feeling of War Times Almost Paralleled—The Document Discussed in All Quarters—The General Feeling of the People—The Sentiment of Our Local Press.

The city yesterday was stirred up to an unwonted excitement by the publication of the stunning manifesto of Theodore Tilton in references to the great scandal which is now the absorbing theme everywhere. The intense feeling to which we were accustomed in war times seemed to be almost paralleled, and the Tiltonian thunderbolt was the inspiring cause of earnest discussion in all ranks and among all classes. The eagerness for the news was manifested in the morning by the rapidity with which the fact of the publication spread, and the early raid that was made on the newspaper offices, and the celerity with which the papers disappeared. At the GAZETTE office a large extra supply had been printed, but the pile melted away like a dish of luscious strawberries at the commencement of a festival, and yet the hungry crowds, unsatiated, like Oliver Twist called for "more."

After the people had thus had an opportunity to peruse the details of Mr. Tilton's narrative, the matter became a theme of earnest and often excited discussion, from which it was not hard to learn that the general sentiment had turned Tiltonwards—in so far as holding that the strange and terrible story needed some direct, and prompt and frank answer. There were many who differed in their estimation of the story in all its details, but there was an universality of sentiment that as a whole it was of a fearfully damaging character against the great preacher, and that its rebuttal would require the most positive evidence.

"What do you think of it?" said one of our prominent lawyers to another, talking over the case in the Prothonotary's office.

"I think it's a fearful story for Beecher to stand up against. I don't think so much of what Tilton himself says, for the matter has evidently been so long in his mind as to be full of literary protuberances. I've seen many a better case of circumstantial evidence bursted,—but there's those letters of Beecher. If they are genuine, and are given as Beecher wrote them, I can't see how they can be accounted for on any other hypothesis than that of guilt and remorse. Outside of these letters, though, I think the case rather weak."

"I don't know about that. I can see some weak points, but it's put together in a masterly way, generally, and Beecher will have a hard row to hoe to get over it."

"Well, I do hope to God he can. For the sake of humanity, laying aside the matter of religion, I don't want to believe it. Why, man, I'm superabundantly pious myself—but there's nothing in the world gives me more pain than to see a good and a great man fall."

"I heartily join in that. But still I don't think it will do the damage you think. After all, Beecher is but human, and what fearful temptations he must have had! If he has fallen, it only is another proof of the frailty of human nature. I hope though that Beecher can clear his skirts."

And this colloquy was about a fair sample of the general current of talk. Everywhere—no matter what the view taken of the Tilton story was—there was heard expressions of real sorrow, and of a hope that the man who had been so highly exalted—was little less than an idol—might be able to clear his skirts.

Every scrap of information as we how said concerning the case was eagerly sought for and the comments of the morning press being devoured, the close of the evening found the centers of attraction, and as soon as the presses began to work those offices too were over run with news-seekers.

The feeling that as thus noted ruled in the streets, was pretty generally shared in in journalistic ranks. The morning papers, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the news was received, could make no comment, but the press of the evening put itself on the record as follows:

(From the "Telegraph.")

The statement promised by Theodore Tilton, in which he proposed to make good his innendoes touching the character of Henry Ward Beecher, has at length been made public, and a fearful statement it is. It is questionable whether it is fit reading for the general public, but the fact that the record of the case would be incomplete without it compels us to give it space in our columns. The statement is evidently the joint handiwork of Tilton and the skilful attorney, and the worst features of the case are presented with a circumspectness and air of truthfulness as to shake the faith of Beecher's most intimate friends. It is positive in its charges and they are of the most damnable character, alleging an offense which no man of honor could have condoned. Whether they are true or false has yet to be determined. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, the two most seriously implicated, have yet to be heard, and the telegraph this morning informs us that they will present statements in a few days which will satisfactorily explain their relations and all other matters contained in Tilton's statement. If the explanation is not of the most satisfactory character—if the alleged acts are not completely disproved—Beecher's days of usefulness are numbered.

Notwithstanding the terrible character of his statement, Tilton continues to "grub" upon every opportunity. It is characteristic of him. He is now said to be exceedingly sorry that this unfortunate affair has been bruited to the world, to think of this inconsistent man. A few daysago he proclaimed that his wife was as pure and spotless as snow, and now he swears she has played the wanton. Which of the statements is the public to believe?

(From the "Leader.")

The sworn statement of Theodore Tilton, in the Beecher case, will be seen in full in other columns of this paper. The charges set forth in the statement are clear, pointed and direct, and altogether as written out compose a story which if indeed the invention it is claimed among others concerned to be, stands as the most perfect work of its order that has ever been written. Upon what other argument than that set forth by Mr. Tilton in his narrative the letters of Mr. Beecher incorporated in the same, could have been invented, it is difficult to imagine. Except on the presumption of his guilt in the great crime charged against him, it is impossible to conceive why he should write down the confession addressed to the man who claims to have been wronged, that he "humbled himself before him as he did before his God." Except as harrassed by the knowledge that he was not an innocent man, it is hard imagine why he should own to being under the necessity of acting a hypocritical part—to "keep serene as if he was too alarmed or disturbed, to be cheerful at home and among friends, when he was suffering the torments of the damned, to pass whole nights often, and yet to come up fresh and fair for Sunday; to look upon death as sweeter far than any friend had in that day to offer, to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity, and happiness that cannot be endured much longer." And yet that is the letter in to part, and the spirit in whole, of the fraternal correspondence. The case looks black as night for Beecher.

(From the Allegheny "Mail.")

The Tilton Beecher scandal receives fresh interest by the publication of the detailed statement of Theodore Tilton. Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher also promise their version of the scandalous affair. The whole matter begins to have an ugly look. It is better to hear both sides before venturing an opinion. There are specific charges in Tilton's bill of indictment that require explicit and full explanation. We fondly hope that Mr. Beecher will be able to furnish it.

(From the Chronicle.)

The sworn statement of Theodore Tilton, which we publish elsewhere, will fall upon the community like a thunderbolt. It is summing up and placing in a definite shape before the public, of the details of the worse than scandalous affair. The whole matter begins to have an ugly look. It is better to hear both sides before venturing an opinion. There are specific charges in Tilton's bill of indictment that require explicit and full explanation. We fondly hope that Mr. Beecher will be able to furnish it.

(From the Pittsburgh Post.)

The *Post* of this morning will say

Better that Beecher and Tilton had been cast into the sea, than have the youth of this country scandalized as they have been. We take no pleasure in recording the downfall of this idol; wrecks lie scattered in plenty along the pathway of life, caused by pride and concupiscence, Beecher's fall is his own: the truths of the christian religion do not suffer by his failure to heed their warnings.

What the Press Elsewhere Says.

(From the New York Tribune.)

If he should come alive out of this ordeal, he will be prized more than ever. If not, the pistol shot of Booth caused a national sorrow no deeper and not so hopeless.

(From the New York Times.)

Many of Mr. Tilton's statements are of too loose and general a character to stand the scrutiny of a court of law—and Mr. Beecher is clearly entitled to have his case tested by the legal rules of evidence. But several of them are explicit enough to demand the most conclusive kind of disproof.

(From the New York "World.")

But as to Mr. TILTON we need no further evidence than his own. He stands before us now by his own act, and we are not ashamed. Or rather he does not stand, for that is the characteristic attitude of manhood; but squats before us, a leering, obscene shape. Koprophagous and foul, besobbering with tears of dramatic self-adulation the letters of the adulterer he has treasured and cherish, and spelling out with gleeful, gloating emphasis to the ribald crowd the syllables of a woman's whispered tenderness, to enhance the picture he would paint of his own magnanimous moral beauty and of that woman's base treason to him and his great heart. It is simply horrible.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

While one can not rid himself of the conviction of the essential truth of Mr. Tilton's statement, and will be inclined to agree in Mr. Tilton's opinion as expressed to the reporters of the New York press, that "it is unanswerable," there will yet be a readiness to hear what Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have to say in the statement which they promise to submit to the committee of investigation.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

We are obliged to confess that Mr. Beecher is placed in a position that is unenviable beyond description. Unless Mr. Beecher can disprove the charges made by Mr. Tilton, and we do not see how he possibly can, he will have made himself an example of the greatest fall from an exalted position, perhaps that ever was known in history.

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

His own letters, not less than those of Mrs. Tilton, are such proof a keen consciousness of a great wrong committed and a profound anxiety to keep the knowledge of it buried deep in the bosoms of those most vitally interested, that no explanations, however profuse or shrewdly devised, will ever efface the impression they must make upon the minds of those who read them.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

We have neither time nor heart for extended comment. It is scarcely possible to reconcile the words expressed in one of the numerous letters which are introduced with any other theory than that of Mr. Beecher's guilt. If Mr. Beecher has anything to say for himself, any explanation to offer, *now is the time for him to speak.*

(From the Titusville Herald.)

The shock, which Tilton's statements, as they appear in our columns this morning, will give to society, will require the exercise of faith, of hope and of charity.

WARD DIVISION.

New Election Precincts Organized by the Court for the Second and Fourth Wards, Allegheny.

Yesterday morning the Quarter Sessions Court made the following orders dividing the Second and Fourth wards of Allegheny, into election districts:

SECOND WARD.

And now, to wit: July 15th, 1874, on application of divers citizens of the Second ward of Allegheny, the Court orders and directs that said ward be divided into election districts, as follows:

District No. 1.—All that part of said ward situate west of the center line of Federal street and south of North avenue, and east of the center line of Allegheny avenue.

District No. 2.—All that part of said ward situated north of District No. 1, and south of the center line of Sandusky street, Davis alley and Pennsylvania avenue.

District No. 3.—All that part of said ward situate north of District No. 2, and south of the following line, viz: Beginning on Federal street at the old city line, thence by West Street to Sandusky street, along line of West Jefferson street to Monterey street; thence along the center of Monterey street to Ackley street; thence along the center of Ackley street to Irwin avenue; thence along the center of Irwin avenue to Irwin street, and along the same to Franklin street to Fremont street; thence in a straight line with Franklin street to Allegheny avenue.

District No. 4.—The remainder of said ward north of District No. 3.

BY THE COURT.

FOURTH WARD.

And now to wit: 19th July, 1874, on application of divers citizens of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, the Court divide said ward in election districts as follows:

District No. 1.—Bounded by Federal street, Ohio street, Madison avenue and West Penn Railroad.

District No. 2.—Bounded by Anderson street, West Penn Railroad, Madison avenue and River avenue.

District No. 4.—Bounded by Madison avenue, the line of the Fourth and Eighth wards and River avenue, and the Court further appoint the following officers for said district:

District No. 1.—Assessor, William Gardner; Judge, Hugh Kennedy; Inspectors, John Dalzell, William H. Ege.

District No. 2.—Assessor, Duncan Dallas; Judge, Alex. Pasley; Inspectors, John Fielding, James O'Brien.

District No. 3.—Assessor, James Graham; Judge, James Fisher; Inspectors, Samuel Bastlett, Edward Means.

BY THE COURT.

STOP THE WORK.

Mrs. Denny Opposes the Proposed Liberty Avenue Improvement—The Case Brought Before the Court.

After all the trouble about Liberty avenue in Councils, the contestants do not seem to be satisfied, and the Court has been called upon to equitably adjudicate justice. The matter came before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon in the shape of a bill in equity, brought by Mrs. E. F. Denny, through her attorney, Robert McKnight, Esq., against Messrs. A. H. Gross, B. F. Schmidt, Samuel McKnight, J. H. Baum, C. F. Klopfer, the commissioners for the improvement of the avenue, and against Messrs. Carl & McPherson, contractors, for grading, and M. J. L. & W. H. Hastings, contractors, for paving the street.

Mrs. Denny sets forth that Councils passed an ordinance March 10, 1873, to open Liberty avenue from Thirty-third street to Centre avenue; that she owned 14 feet on one side of the street and 1,427 on the other; that she has been assessed $7,223.95 but has appealed to Court; that Councils, on March 31, 1873, passed an ordinance to have the avenue improved under the Penn Avenue Act; that the Commissioners elected, organized on October 13, 1873, and entered into a contract for grading—Councils having fixed a grade) and on November 8, awarded the contract for paving.

Under these circumstances she claims first that the street was never legally opened because the damages and benefits were never finally determined and no security was given for the payment of damages, and second that the grade established will irreparably ruin her property—making it on an average twenty six feet above grade and in some places thirty six feet.

She therefore appeals to Court to have the work stopped and such relief afforded as the case demands.

The preliminary papers were issued.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record with Recorder Richardson since our last report.

George F. Sichelstell to John Schlerith, July 6, 1874; 30x125 feet in Borough of Braddock. Price.....$825

E Emerson Logan to Charles H. Spang, January 29, 1874; 23 acres in Pine township. Price.....$1,983

Michael Eyer to Hugh Gaston, May 26, 1874; 97x24 feet on Brady street, Nineteenth ward. Price.....$1,200

Michael Oyer to Mary Eyer, May 26, 1874, quit claim to above lot. Price.....$1,200

Wm. Forsythe to Robert Brown, July 10, 1874, 2 acres in Mifflin township. Price.....$270

Andrew McKain to Joseph Hutchison, May 28, 1874, 20x80 feet on Benton alley, Allegheny, with building. Price.....$2,000

Joseph M. Garzaris, trustee to Armstrong Kemp, June 15, 1874, lots 541 and 571 in Garzaris's plan, Fourteenth ward. Price.....$325

Andrew Fox to Drusilla Gallaway, October 29, 1873, 56x197 feet in Elizabeth township. Price.....$800

James B. Gallaway to Anna Gallaway, May 30, 1874, same as above. Price.....$800

Thomas Mellon to Thomas Sloan, January 30, 1874, lot No. 213 in Mellon's plan, Twenty-first ward. Price.....$900

George Brahler to B. Auth, July 16, 1874, half interest in irregular lot in Sharpsburg, 60x90 feet one way, 57x106 another. Price.....$5,000

Margaret Reed to Patrick McGinley, September 24, 1873, lot 24x174 feet, in Millvale borough. Price.....$755

C. H. Love to Mary R. Sterling, lot in North Fayette township. Price.....$1,000

No Harm Done.

It is worthy of remark that of all those persons who have drawn the larger gifts in the four Gift Concerts of the Kentucky Public Library, not one of them has put his money to a bad use, or been injured in any way by his surprising good fortune. With all of them, the large sums of money they have gained has been judiciously invested, and made to produce still other profits. In the last concert, so soon to come off, some whole communities will be benefited in there trouble times by one and another of the great gifts. People who have not bought tickets should ponder these things.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works,
c ner Penn avenue and Thirty second Street.
tf DODDS & CASSEY.

$10 to $100 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall st., N. Y. d&s

CEMENT SEWER PIPE

More Evidence for Those Who Can Think.

Home and Foreign Testimonials—What Has Been the Record Made by the Pipe—What the People Say Who Have Tested It—The Cement Pipe the Favorite Wherever Used—The Facts in the Matter—Suggestive Information.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It would seem that the pipe war has been commenced in this community, and the relative merits of the different kinds of pipe are now up for the test. At such a time we deem it proper to ask the careful consideration of the city authorities, and of the public generally, to a few facts in reference to the Cement Sewer Pipe, which we have been laying heretofore for some time and which we think will stand the most rigid test. We more particularly desire to call attention to this matter because some parties have seen fit to open up an attack on the pipe and to commence the same game of abuse that was tried in other cities, but which miserably failed. We believe that we have an article that will bear out any assertion that we make for it, and therefore we ask attention to the documentary evidence which we have in our possession, which establishes beyond a question the superiority of the Cement Pipe for sewerage purposes. It was testimony of this character that first induced us to take hold of the sewer pipe, and we only commenced to bring the pipe before the people when, after several years of experimental testing, we found that it fully met all the requirements, and was all that it was represented to be.

We desired to adopt only such a pipe as would fully answer every requirement and be its own best recommendation, and the result of the experiments we made were sufficient to prove that cement sewer pipe was just what we needed. We are happy to say that in practical use, the pipe, over and over again, has demonstrated its character to the satisfaction of ourselves, and to the satisfaction of every one who has ever had it in use. We ask all to read our testimonials.

In yesterday's issue of your paper we gave some testimonials from the manufacturers, which daily becoming in hand. The facts in reference to the superiority of the pipe, and its popularity wherever laid, can be further verified by an examination of the official records in the cities designated.

"USED FOR FOUR YEARS."

Thos. P. Shanks, Esq., City Engineer of Louisville, says:

"Great difference of opinion seems to exist throughout the country upon the subject of using hydraulic cement for manufacturing sewer pipe, many engineers claiming that cement pipe will not stand the test of acids, sewer gases, &c.

The experience in this city is quite the contrary. A sewer pipe connection used for about four years in conveying night soil and kitchen slops from a hotel, was examined, and found in better condition than when laid. The cement had become harder and seemed to be more flinty. Instances where cement pipe have failed in other cities are scarce, and I have yet to hear of the first case of *honest work* giving trouble.

A COMPARISON.

From the New Haven, Ct., City Year Book, 1873-74.

The following table shows the length of the respective sizes of pipe sewers built during the year 1873:

18-inch cement pipe	1,560 feet
15-inch cement pipe	6,261 feet
12-inch cement pipe	2,107 feet
	9,928 feet
15-inch vitrified pipe	3,693 feet
12-inch vitrified pipe	1,808 feet
	5,134 feet

He who runs may read.

THE BROOKLYN RECORD.

Schedule of pipe sewers laid and contracted for by the city of Brooklyn from 1858 to 1870.

When Laid.	*Cement.*	*Stoneware.*
July 15, '58 to Jan. 1, '62	28,987	366,274
During year '63	15,225	200
" " '64	15,154	none
" " '65	45,840	475
" " '66	34,990	9,715
" " '67	7,540	1,300
" " '68	78,497	5,303
" " '69	73,876	12,536
To July 1, '70	2,703	none
Contracted for since Jan. 1, 1870, but in course of construction, and not completed to the above.....	95,810	14,400

Such are a few of the facts with reference to the success which has attended the cement sewer pipe elsewhere, but we have still better proof nearer at hand. During the past two years the cement sewer pipe in our work we have laid it on thevarious streets and on the private premises of a number of citizens, and we have yet the first case to hear from in which it did not give satisfaction. We will be glad to have the pudding we say is in the eating and applying the same principle to the cement sewer pipe, we say that it has been

PUT TO THE TEST AT HOME

and has never been found wanting. In proof of this we beg to supplement further our following persons for whom we have laid the pipes here at home.

Keystone Glass Co.	Messrs. A French & Co.
Mrs. Allsopp,	Mr. Brat,
U. W. Schoyer,	Pittsburgh Locomotive
Kirkpatrick,	Mr. Mintz,
Mr. Jones,	Messrs. Lutz & Waltz,
Messrs. Bell & Co.	Adam Weiss,
Messrs. Lloyd & Black,	Messrs. Meyer Bros.
C. Magee, Esq.,	Peter Shaw,
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,	Gottlob Gaehl,
The Metropolitan B'k,	Mr. Petersen,
John Hague's,	John Hasley,
Mrs. Gudrey,	Joseph Hasley,
Robt. Watson, Esq.	John Frecher,
Mrs. Buchanan,	John Beer,
Mrs. J. P. Penny,	Henry Falum,
Mrs. Jane Flatt,	Mr. Wiss,
S. Outsbeer & Son,	Jacob Kann,
Messrs. Heaney, Wells & Co.	P. Ratner,
George Malster,	George Ecker,
Adam Pfeifer,	Mary Lupp,
Thos. Patterson,	George Pistler,
Alfred Bungay,	Geo. Hoffman,
F. Maleh,	Henry M. Long,
Joseph Golder,	Gen. Cochran,
Jos. Parke, Jr.,	W. C. Cook,
Jno. Parke,	John Rodgers,
Fred. D. Edselman,	W. A. McClury,
Richard Straw,	Jas. Hay,
Col. E. J. Allen,	C. A Carpenter,
Chas. Kealy,	A. Carpenter,
B. H. Marshall,	Wilson Miller,
John Rowland,	C. A. Thumm,
C. D. Smith,	J. Schoonmaker,
A. Ehe,	John Schoonmaker,
Frank Hipf,	Joseph Orr,
Thos. Marshall,	Richard Davis,
Jno. Dunseith,	Joseph Neely,
Mrs. A. Gilroy,	Edward Davison,
Mr. Colwell,	Arnold Bogerts,
Edward McGinnis,	Chas. Faulkner,
Mr. Ritzner,	Jno. Taggart, Jr.,
Mrs. Palmer,	Porter R. Friend,
Mr. Moore,	Jas. W. Friend,
Frank Hopf,	Geo. W. Friend,
Jas. Park, Jr.,	Livingston & Co.,
Pa. Central R. R.,	Porter, Bell & Co.,
Dr. Rhea,	Mullen, Steen & Co.,
Mr. Dollerback,	Lewis, Oliver & Philips,
Mr. Gibson	McKurday & McGinnis,
Geo. Albree,	Wm. Clark & Co.,
E. Werth-ibner,	Wettengel & Gormley,
Martin McConvey,	A Fulton Son & Co.,
Messrs. Lowry & Mayer,	C. Coleman & Son,
Mr. Bosworth,	W. & H. Wilson,
Mr. Hemmerell	A. French & Co.
Mr. Tenhiling,	Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Mr. Smith,	Lloyd & Black,
Christ Magee,	Chas. Davis,
R. H. Heartley,	J. R. Arthurs,
Farmers' Dep't. and Bank,	Robert Arthurs,
	Joseph Walton,
	James Nelson,
	Chas. F. Peck,
	Wm. Park of Park Bros.
	Louis Falkenhagen,
	Capt. Gilmore,
	Joseph Love,
	Wm. Nelson,
	Frank Faulkner,
	Wm. Bolstein,
	Robert Lee,
	E. E. Zigler,
	Alex. Blanna,
	M. Velcelt,
	Capt. Samuel Dean,
	Jno. Dean,
	Henry Gaisinger,
	Alex. Patterson,
	Agnes Curry,
	Estate of Jas. Wood & Co.,
	Hugh Orr,
	Daft Estate,
	George Lindlerman for City of Pittsburgh,
	John Huber,
	Andrew Roehline,
	Matthias Sink,
	C. Maltser,
	Mrs. Bell,
	Mr. McCurdy,
	Mr. R. A. Davis,
	David Ingram,
	John Runkle,
	Michael Hook,
	G. Deuhard,
	Wm. Bader.
	Geo. German,
	Mr. Breening,
	Mr. Yost,
	John Dean,
	Mr. Cubbage,
	J. F. Bellstien,
	S. Gilbert & Son,
	Jas. Woods & Sons,
	Wm H. Martin,
	Mr. Loveridge,
	Mr. Hughes,
	Mr. Lanigan,
	Mrs. Evans,
	Hutchison & Dowis,
	T. S. James,
	Mr. Wittmann,
	Michael Hill,
	John Rosenberg,
	Lorenz Wurth,
	Messrs. Holmes, King & David.
	Forrester & Coleman,
	H. Stitcher,
	Wm. Bakewell,
	Thos. Hanson,
	Mrs. Gaelix,
	Simon Dinger,
	F. H. Gerst,
	Mr. Hoffman,
	Adam Weise,
	Luckhaup & Heifer,
	Miss Sophia Zeller,
	Dr. Hartmeir,
	Miss Conway,
	Miss Bissell,
	Central Ref. Co. Oil Works,
	Empire Oil Works,
	Lappe & Weise,

Henry Asher.
Mr. Beltzoover,
Mr. Hatcher,
Mr. Wettach,
George Hartman,
Wm. A. McClurg,
W. McClintock,
City of Pittsburgh,
John Hackenstein,
Pittsburgh Street Committee,
Mr. Hays,
J. P. and R. H. Knox,
James Keno, bought all the 16 inch pipe we had and laid it himself.

"TWENTY YEARS IN USE."

And now, Messrs. Editors, having thus given home and foreign testimony to the value of the cement pipe, we ask those who are interested in the matter to spend just a moment in the perusal of the following additional proof of the durability of the cement pipe. We quote from a work issued by Baldwin Latham, the eminent civil engineer, Past President of the Society of Engineers, and a gentleman whose name stands among the highest in his profession. He says:

"The author has seen cement pipes that had been in use for twenty years, and they were as sound at the end of that period as when first laid. Cement pipes of large size, with socket joints, are now extensively used in Germany, and they withstand, not only the effects of a severe climate, but the chemical action of the sewage, and are produced at considerably less cost than either a brick sewer or a pipe sewer of equal calibre. Moreover they show an extraordinary endurance, and remain perfect after severe frost, when brick work often fails. It is strong, as may be inferred from the fact that pipes of this kind are extensively used under the embankments of the North Prussian railways. These pipes improve materially by age, and at the end of a year or two they ring, when struck, with a clear metallic sound.

The same author says, "Portland cement is by far the best material that can ordinarily be used in the construction of sewers."

Also, Roman cement was formerly used in the construction of sewers, both by itself and also in combination with lime mortars. It is not more than one-third as strong, so that for all general purposes, Portland cement is the cheapest material, and is otherwise preferable.

In the same work, under the head of concrete sewers, the author represents by cuts or figures, large and small sewers constructed entirely of concrete, also some constructed partly of brick and partly of concrete.

The above extracts, taken as they are from a standard work, whose author speaks unbiased, giving his own experience and belief, and that of others, of like ability and standing with himself, ought to carry great weight, in helping those who have to depend on others—not being experts themselves—to come to correct conclusions.

Before closing, we desire to say that we consider the opposition to us, coming as it does, from those persons whose pockets may be touched should we succeed in getting our cement pipe in general use, a most unenviable one, and from the dollars and cents stand point, knowing as they very well do, that they will not be able to keep up the prices of their goods, by their present combination. We say candidly, and without fear of contradiction, that of the over twenty and thirty miles of sewer and drain pipe laid in these cities, we know not of one single instance of failure.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Cement Pipe Manufacturers,
Nos. 240, 242, 244 and 246 Rebecca Street,
Allegheny City.

THE McELLIGOT KILLING.

Probable Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

The detectives were again engaged yesterday in trying to find out the whereabouts of Angelo Bazzanelli, the supposed murderer of John McElligot. In the morning a telegraphic dispatch was received by a person in the city, which, it was thought, might throw some light on the place where Bazzanelli was hiding, but, though diligently worked up, the telegram failed to produce any definite result. The supposed cause of the killing of McElligot was the fact that upon to wait until Foster, who was with the deceased at the time he was shot, should come to town. Foster is a fireman on the Pan Handle road, and is expected home to-day, when it is thought he will be able to give some definite testimony as to the fatal shot.

About nine o'clock last night, however, Detectives Long and Scott received a telegram from Port Perry. The contents of the dispatch were to the effect that Bazzanelli had been seen in that place, and that if they would at once come to Port Perry, the supposed murderer would be handed over to them. The officers at once started for the depot and had barely sufficient time to catch the 9:20 train. At an early hour this morning Scott returned, but this is not to be wondered at as the fact that for returning after 10 o'clock are very limited. There can be little doubt, judging from the contents of the telegram, that the detectives have taken into custody the man they have been so diligently hunting. Bazzanelli and Foster will, probably, both be before the Coroner's jury this afternoon, and is more than likely that the mystery surrounding the killing of McElligot will then be cleared up.

PASSENGERS RIGHTS.

A Muscatine Man Wants the Court to Settle a Little Dispute.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Burgwin and Frazier, for Mr. A. C. Sevens, entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company for $10,000 damages. Mr. Sevens is a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, but in March last was in this vicinity. He says that on the twenty-first of March he was in Uniontown, and called at the ticket office of the Company, where he was told that a ticket to Pittsburgh would be $3 and on the Broadford & Mt. Pleasant Railroad would entitle him to hold over at Fountain Mills. He purchased the ticket and stopped at Fountain Mills. He says that he was on the train on his journey, but when the conductor came around, Stevens was informed that he must get off, and he was ejected from the train by the employees. He was thus left in a strange country, at night, away from any habitation, and had to make the best of it. He now wants to know if a passenger has any rights which a railroad Company is bound to